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FREDERICKSTOWN

175th ANNIVERSARY

HOME-COMING CELEBRATION

SOUVENIR BOOKLET

AUGUST 13-14-15

1937

HUMMELSTOWN

1937

175th
ANNIVERSARY

HOME-COMING
CELEBRATION

●

HUMMELSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

AUGUST 13-14-15, 1937

To the small towns, villages and hamlets which have existed throughout the ages, and the mark they made, by their sons and daughters, their reasoning and philosophy of life, upon civilization, this little pamphlet is respectfully dedicated.

By all the Committees

INTRODUCTION

ONE hundred and seventy-five years ago there was placed on record in Lancaster a Deed from John Campbell and Margaret his wife, transferring to Frederick and Rosina Hummel the title to the tract of land, the heart of the present Borough of Hummelstown. The price paid was 200 pounds Sterling. (See Deed Book "H" page 100.) The date of record: November 24, 1762. Dauphin County was then part of Lancaster.

In reviewing the history and records of the "Small Town;" Hummelstown is found to be "No mean city." Providence ordained for her a worthy history. No citizen can afford to lower the standard. We present this backward look over 175 years in retrospect. It deals with a people in their efforts to establish homes; rear families; inaugurate and develop business enterprises; provide education for their youth; culture their religious instincts; display patriotic trends of the pioneer type. And this they did when Indians made streams run red; when pioneering was an art; when turmoil and suspicion made every citizen alert as a sentinel. For not forts nor vaults but a high-minded citizenry makes for civic safety, strength and service.

To those who contributed in time, thought, effort, gifts and encouragements, the Community owes and records its many thanks. The Committee is especially indebted to Herbert A. Schaffner, and Frederick J. Bolton for gathering the data assembling and editing this Booklet.

With the hope that you find pleasure and profit in reading the story of Hummelstown; and, an incentive to use well your heritage and then pass it on untainted to those who follow, we submit this Booklet.

THE COMMITTEE.

One Hundred Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Committees

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Roy B. Brightbill .....*Chairman*
Herbert A. Schaffner .....*Vice-Chairman*
E. Z. Etter .....*Treasurer*
Frederick J. Bolton .....*Secretary*

Mrs. Walter Breckenmaker
Miss Myrtle Garrett
Leroy O. Holler
J. Paul Hummel
Behney Buser
Rev. C. G. Leatherman, D.D.

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Joseph S. Early

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E. Z. Etter, *Chairman*
Lee Fisler
Fred J. Hummel
Paul J. Lower
Hon. Wm. E. Habbyshaw
Chester M. Ebersole
G. A. Yeager
Dr. M. L. Nissley

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Mrs. Walter Breckenmaker
Ralph Bistline
Miss Ethel Keller
Ralph Roberts
Mrs. R. M. Bair, *Organist*
Harry Hoffer
L. B. Henderson
Ralph Ludwig
Annie B. Nye
Mrs. J. R. Martz
Mrs. Michael Mullin

Religious Program

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Robert T. Fox
Rev. A. W. Barley
Rev. D. LeRoy Fegley
Rev. C. R. Pusey
Rev. Clayton Engle
Fred G. McCall
F. C. Witmer
Miss Myrtle Garrett
Chester M. Ebersole
Harry Swovelin
H. H. Strickler

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LeRoy O. Holler, *Chairman*
L. Bruce Henderson
Mark Sleichter
Walter Breckenmaker
Russel B. Stoner
Clayton Snavely
Herbert Bowser
Thomas G. Fox
H. E. Hauer
John Baldwin
William Eisenhour

Schools Committee

L. B. Henderson

Parking and Policing

Burgess, Charles Holler

Publicity

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John H. Bieber
Robert Behney
A. E. Burridge
C. Z. Light
Oscar W. Laucks
Richard Taylor
D. W. Cassel
Walter Ebersole
Woodrow Levan
R. C. Grove
Harry Hemperley

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Dr. J. Landis Deimler
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P. W. Hartwell
Rev. Dr. C. G. Leatherman
Mrs. Laura Muth
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Allen K. Walton
L. O. Umberger
Rev. Alton Barley
Vance Rodgers
Mrs. Sarah B. Zerfoss
Roy B. Brightbill
Herbert A. Schaffner
Dr. Park Berkheimer

Reception, Entertainment Invitation and Speaker

Hon. Wm. E. Habbyshaw, *Chairman*
H. A. Schaffner
Russel H. Gleim
Mrs. Robert Bricker
P. W. Hartwell
John B. Ebersole
Chas. T. Fasnacht
Annie B. Nye
Edgar H. Neibert
Joe Orsini
Ben Laucks

Program for 175th Anniversary

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13th

●

REGISTRATION OF GUESTS

7:30 P. M.—BAND CONCERT .....**by American Legion Band**

On the High School Athletic Field

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th

2:00 P. M.—PARADE

Parade will form at High and Landis Streets—North to Main—West on Main to Union, north to High east on High to Walnut north on Walnut to Main and proceed east on Main to Cameron, countermarch west to Quarry Road—south to High, west to John.

3:00 P. M.—ANNIVERSARY SERVICE .....**In Center Square**

INVOCATION .....Dr. C. G. Leatherman

CHORUS—*Pilgrims Chorus* .....Miss Violette Cassel, Director

WELCOMING REMARKS .....Captain Herbert Schaffner

SOLO—*"Know a Hill"* .....*(Whepley)*....Mr. Henry M. Shope, Soloist

ADDRESS .....Dr. H. M. J. Kline

Editorialist and Professor of History, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

SOLO—*Selection* .....Mr. John Wall, Soloist

INTRODUCTION—*Of Distinguished Guests and Remarks*

SOLO—*"Onaway, Awake, Beloved"* .....S. Coleridge Taylor

Mr. Henry M. Shope, Soloist

BENEDICTION .....Rev. Alton Barley

5:00 P. M.—MEMORIAL TREE PLANTING SERVICE

High School Athletic Field

Sponsored by the Lions Club of Hummelstown

5:30 P. M.—BAND AND DRUM CORP CONTESTS

High School Athletic Field

7:30 P. M.—BAND CONCERT .....**Sholly's Novelty Band**

High School Athletic Field

10:30 P. M.—BAND CONCERT (Continued)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15th

9:15 A. M.—CHURCH SCHOOL ...Former Supt. and Pastors Honored

10:15 A. M.—WORSHIP AND SERMON .....by Former Pastors

These services will be held in each church. The Motto:—Every Churchman, Friend and Guest in his or her own School and Church for the Morning Worship.

2:30 P. M.—BAND CONCERT .....Hummelstown High School Band

High School Athletic Field

6:00 P. M.—UNION VESPERS .....Center Square

Rev. Alton Barley, Presiding

HARP SOLO—*Solfeggietto* .....by K. P. E. Bach
Miss Eloise Bieber, Harpist

HYMN .....Come Thou Almighty King

SCRIPTURE LESSON .....Rev. Cortland Pusey

PRAYER .....Rev. C. G. Leatherman

CHORUS—Sanctus .....from St. Cecilia Mass
Chorus is composed of members of the Hummelstown Church Choirs, assisted by the Choir of the Camp Curtin M. E. Church, directed by Miss Violette Cassel, Director of Music, Camp Curtin M. E. Church.

SOLO—*The Sorrow of Death* .....Mr. Henry M. Shope
Tenor Soloist for the National Broadcasting Company, of New York City

ADDRESS .....Judge Henry Hummel Houck, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

SOLO—*Selection* .....Mr. John Wall
Soloist Fifth Street M. E. Church, Harrisburg, Pa.

HARP SOLO—*Largo (5th Violin Sonata)* .....by J. S. Bach

TENOR SOLO—*With All My Heart* .....Mr. Henry M. Shope

CHORUS .....Gloria in Excelsis

HYMN .....Day is Dying in the West

BENEDICTION .....Rev. D. LeRoy Fegley

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

Rev. C. G. Leatherman, D.D., *Pastor*
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Coleman
Missionaries in India
Rev. and Mrs. L. Glenn Cloninger
Missionaries in Billing, Mont.
Mr. Floyd D. Whistler, *Supt. Sunday School*
Dr. Landis J. Deimler, *Assistant*
Rev. Lewis C. Manges, D.D., Harrisburg
Guest Preacher, 1900-1905
Ex-Senator W. H. Earnest, Harrisburg
Former Supt. and Teacher
Mr. S. S. Newcomer, Mechanicsburg
Mr. Albert H. Hummel, *Teacher-Emeritus*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. Cortland R. Pusey, *Pastor*
Mr. Harry Hoffer, *Supt. Sunday School*
Mr. Gailyn Hixon, *Asst. Supt.*
Rev. Gallaway Tyson, D.D., *District Supt. Philadelphia, Guest Pastor*
Mrs. Frank Keller, *Guest Teacher*

FIRST UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

Rev. D. LeRoy Fegley, *Pastor*
Mrs. J. Hal Smith, *Missionary*
Mr. A. B. Demy, *Supt. Sunday School*
Mr. Ray Curry, *Assistant*
Rev. Joseph Daugherty, D.D., *Pastor 1920-1933, Guest Preacher*
Mr. Milton Hoerner, *Honorary Supt.*
Mrs. K. L. Hummel, *Honorary Teacher*

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. Alton W. Barley, *Pastor*
Mr. Behney W. Buser, *Supt. Sunday School*
Mr. Joseph Shannamon, *Assistant*
Rev. Robert A. Bausch, Trinity Reformed Church, Pottsville, Pa.
Pastor 1913 to 1917 Guest Pastor

Honorary Teachers
Miss Minnie M. Basom
Mrs. Caroline L. Nissley

HISTORY OF HUMMELSTOWN

The Aborigines

Little of sound historical value is known of the early Indians in this vicinity.

Hummelstown, situate on the Swatara, the original name for which in the Sasquehannock tongue appears to have been Swahadowory, is in the valley of the Susquehanna which in the days of early explorations by the whites was occupied by a tribe called the Susquesahanoughs. The Susquesahanoughs, apparently of Iroquois stock, were, according to such an authority as Captain John Smith, men of magnificent physique. Even in those days, however, their ranks had been so terribly depleted by disease and tribal warfare as to number, in the entire district from above Harrisburg to Maryland not more than five hundred men.

They were eventually re-subjugated and deported by the Iroquois, sinking to so low a state that the Iroquois, in subsequent dealing with the Penns refused to recognize any property rights in the Susquesahanoughs whatsoever, contemptuously referring to them as squaws.

These early records were born out by the experiences of the early settlers in or near what is now the Borough of Hummelstown. Old stories exist of these remnants, perhaps of the once famous tribe of the Susquesahanoughs, living in the vicinity as late as a century ago. They were, however, always harmless and no authentic record has been found of serious trouble with these people.

Insofar as the vicinity under discussion is concerned, Indian troubles were limited solely to the period of the French and Indian Wars, when, for a number of years, small French-inspired raiding parties infiltrated through the passes of the hills to the north and committed serious depredations among the isolated homesteads in the valley.

Proof is abundant, however, that in the past, this fertile country for a long period of time was a happy huntingground for the Indians. P. W. Hartwell, editor and publisher of the *Hummelstown Sun,* during a period of twenty years has collected, within a radious of twenty-five miles of the Borough, over a hundred thousand specimens of stone weapons, fire stones, pottery and cooking utensils, solely from surface work. This is only one of many collections, and Mr. Hartwell reports the supply apparently as abundant as ever.

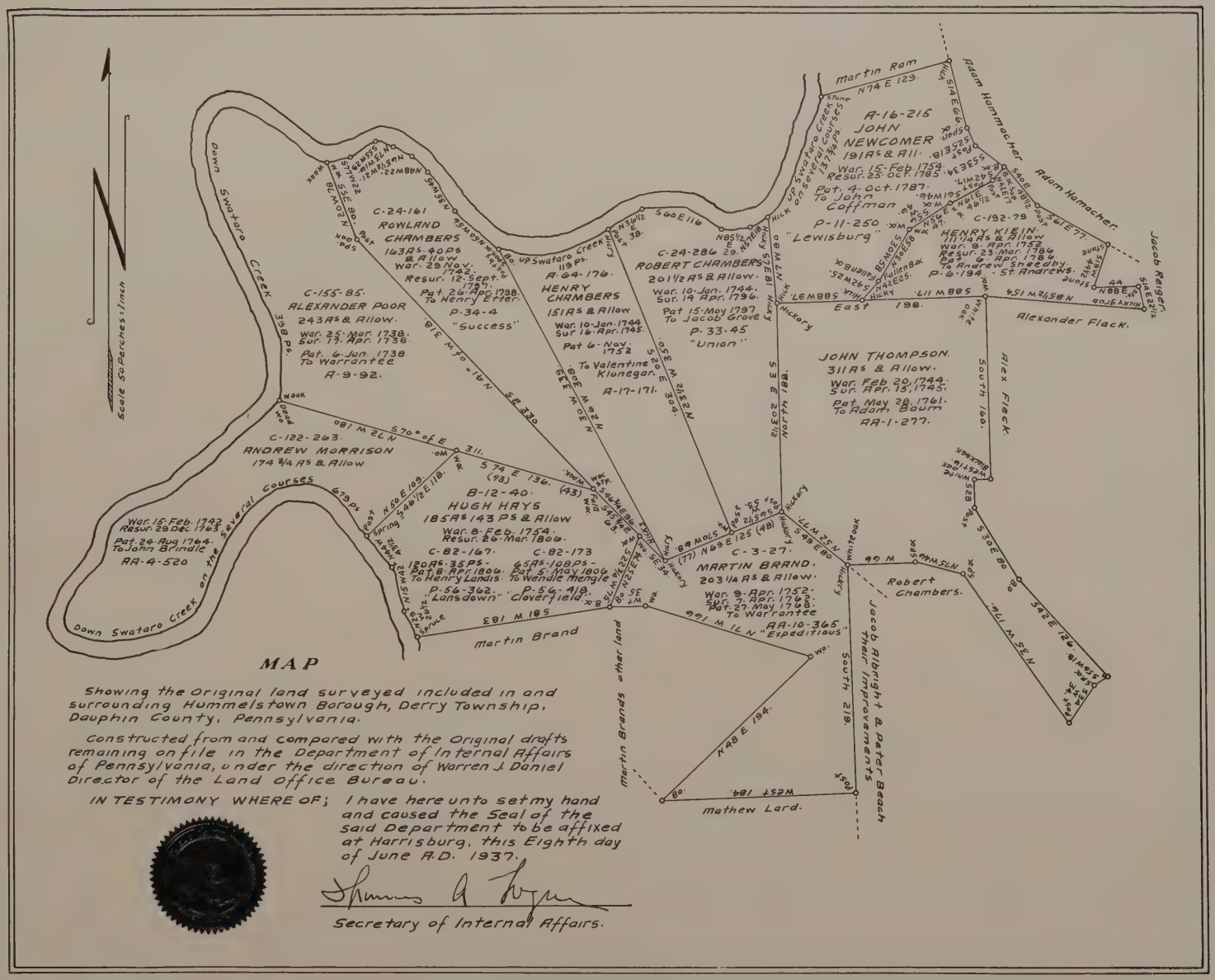
Pre-Settlement Days

The earliest white men to view the immediate geographical location of this sketch would appear to be of French extraction, coming very probably from the northeast, Captain John Smith, of the Virginia settlement, is recorded as having made his way up the Susquehanna sometime in the first decade of the 17th Century, only as far as Conewago. There seems to be an authentic record, on the other hand, of one, Peter Bezalion, a Frenchman, having located at the mouth of the Paxtang Creek, towards the close of the 17th century.

William Penn, the proprietor, early viewed this terrain with proper appreciation. It would appear that he made two trips to the Susquehanna, and as early as 1690 proposed the location of a city at or above the mouth of the Swatara, in which design he was frustrated by his assembly and his own financial difficulties.

According to the records, very courteously furnished by the Department of Internal Affairs, the matter of the patenting of the land is beyond dispute. The patents for the main sections, upon which Hummelstown now stands, were issued by the proprietors to three brothers, named Chambers, whose name only continues to exist locally in "Chambers Hill" to the west of the Borough.

The section of town, just east of the bend in the Swatara Creek, which forms the northern



Showing the Original land surveyed included in and surrounding Hummelstown Borough, Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

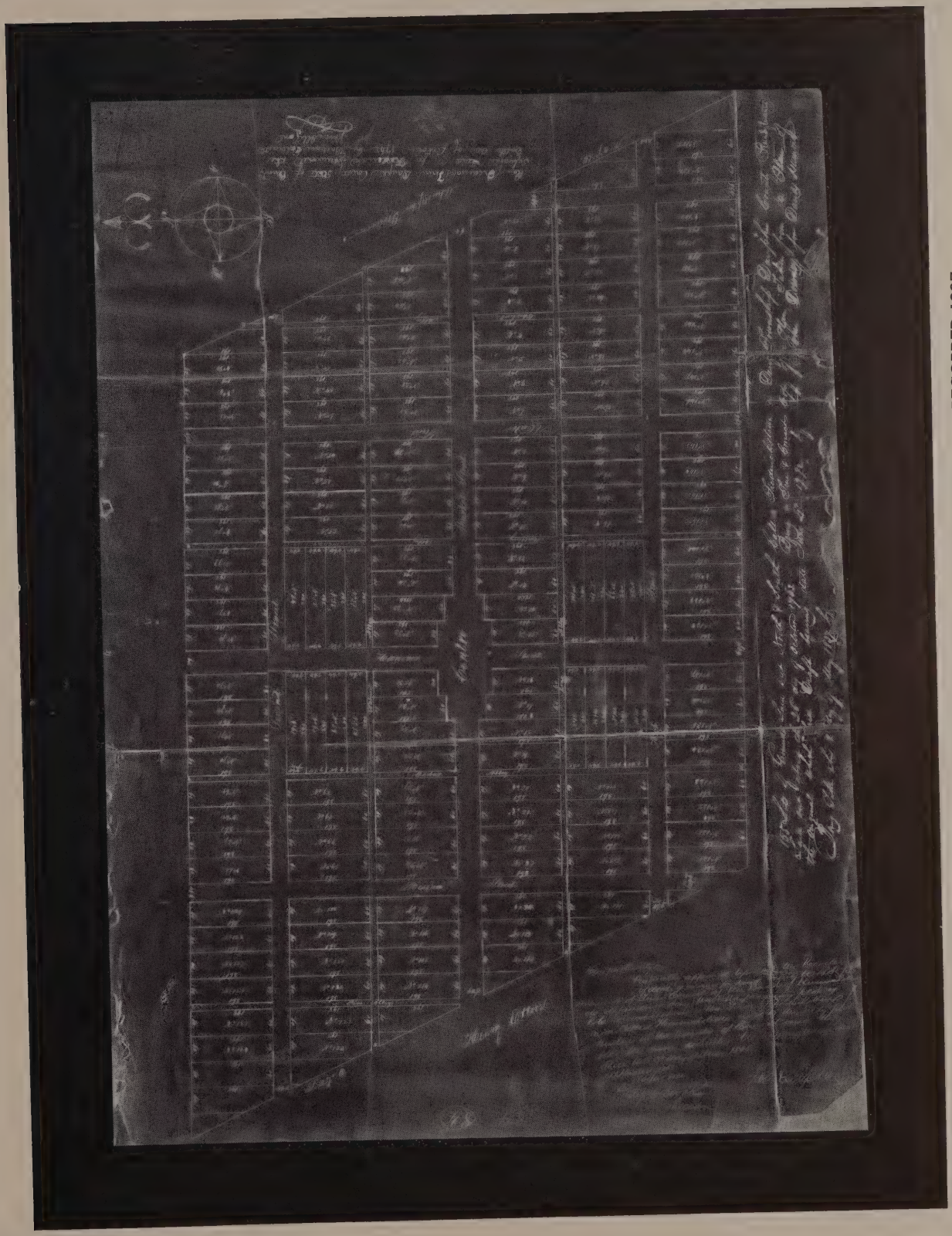
Constructed from and compared with the Original drafts remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, under the direction of Warren J. Daniel Director of the Land Office Bureau.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF; I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, this Eighth day of June A.D. 1937.

Thomas A. Boyle

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

ORIGINAL PATENT MAP OF DISTRICT



ORIGINAL DRAFT OF FREDERICKSTOWN AS LAID OUT IN 1762, RECORDED 1837

and eastern boundary of the Borough, was patented by Alexander Poor, under date of March 25, 1738. Mr. Poor should also be mentioned with the Chambers as one of the originals. The section immediately adjoining on the east was patented by Rowland Chambers, under date of April 26, 1738. Continuing to the east, the next section of land was originally applied for by Henry Chambers on January 10, 1744. And finally, an adjoining section to the east was applied for by Robert Chambers on January 10, 1744.

All these plots begin on the southern bank of the Swatara Creek, and extend in a southerly direction. The third tract referred to, the one originally applied for by Henry Chambers, is the tract to which Frederick Hummel and Rosina, his wife, secured title by deed dated November 24, 1762. Upon this tract Frederick Hummel, the same year, laid out the village of Fredericks-town, the draft of which has been a matter of public record for one hundred years.

As it was in the Beginning

● THE earliest purchase of which we have record is that by Anthony Doebler, of Lebanon, who bought a lot on Market Street in January, 1763. That it was not the first, however, is evidenced in its own description, which locates it next to a lot taken by Adam Hurshey.

The intelligence, foresight and devoutness of the founder is evidenced by the limitations contained in the original deeds, a quotation from which follows:

> "That the purchaser or his assigns agree to pay a yearly rental of 10 shillings, sterling money of Great Britain, or the value thereof in a coin current, according as the exchange shall then be between the said province and the city of London, nine shillings for the use of Frederick Hummel, his heirs or assigns, and the sum of 1 shilling aforesaid being the residue of the said ten shillings for the use of a German Lutheran Church intended to be erected and builded in said town, on the first day of November next, and erected upon the said lot granted at his or their proper cost or charges, one substantial dwelling house of the dimensions of 20 x 18 feet, at least, with a good chimney of brick or stone to be laid in with lime or sand within the space of 24 calendar months. Unless this be carried out, the said Frederick Hummel, his heirs or assigns, are given the right to hold the premises until the rental has been paid."

On the theory that a community's happiness can be measured by the briefness of its annals, the first decade of the little community was a singularly happy one.

It must be remembered, however, that Frederickstown was situate in the area known as Peshtank, later Paxtang, the scene of many and bitter conflicts, large and small, between the settlers and the Indians. As has before been noted, little or no difficulty seems to have arisen among the settlers in the community and resident Indians. It is impossible to believe, however, that they escaped the sufferings and privations of their immediate neighbors during the French and Indian disturbances. The locations of such forts as Robinsons and Manady, within a distance of ten miles from the village, would bear out this conclusion.

The fact that the community did grow is evidenced by the assessment list of Frederickstown in 1771, which is herewith printed in full.

Peter Shat	Jacob Meyer
Jacob Reigart	Henikle Shwoontz
Widow Wetherhold	Peter Hiney
Sebastian Creas	Christopher Bogner
Fred. Hummel	Melchor Reigert
Widow Eurick	John Philips
Jacob Hammer	Henry Wieser
Adam Baum	Andrew Hearauf
Bernard Fridley	

Freemen

Hanickle Evart	Thomas Flack
William Grab	Jacob Fridley

Revolutionary Period

● THE revolutionary spirit struck hard and quick in this portion of Penn's Woods. Whatever hesitancy may have been evidenced by the more sedate inhabitants in southeastern Pennsylvania, on June 11, 1774, the founder Captain Frederick Hummel, five years before his death, presided over a public meeting in Fredericks-town, at which meeting Captain Joseph Sherer presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"First, that the recent action of the Parliament of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive. Second, that it is the bounden duty of the inhabitants of America to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives. Third, that in a closer union of the colonies lies the safeguard of the people. Fourth, that in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles."

In response to a resolution by Congress of June 14, 1775, authorizing, among other troops, two companys of expert riflemen from Pennsylvania, a company immediately was organized under Captain Matthew Smith, of Paxtang.

Captain Smith's Company was the first military organization south of the Hudson River, which reached Washington's army in front of Boston in 1775. The following information concerning it we find in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post.* An extract from a letter therein dated at Hartford, Conn., on the 1st of August, 1775, says: "Yesterday come to town a number of Paxtang boys dressed and painted in the Indian fashion, being part of a body of two hundred volunteers who are on their way to Gen. Washington's army at Cambridge. Several of these we hear are young gentlemen of fortune." With Captain Smith's company marched Captain Hendricks, of Cumberland County, the whole numbering about one hundred and eighty men. These companies were subsequently selected by the commander-in-chief of the American army to accompany the expedition to Quebec under Arnold, which resulted so disastrously. They were the only troops from Pennsylvania connected with that campaign.

A considerable number of Captain Smith's company were enlisted from the Frederickstown Community, which, at or about this time, became known as Hummel's Town or Hummelstown.

Another company was raised in the neighborhood of Hummelstown and served in the campaign of 1776 and was present at Trenton and Princeton. The minutes of the Association are as follows:

"May 25, 1776. This is to certify that we, the Associators of Derry Township, in Lancaster County, Province of Pennsylvania, in the Fourth Battalion, commanded by James Burd, Colonel, do bind ourselves in all the rules and regulations made by the honorable Congress for the militia of the Commonwealth, in Derry Township, May 25, 1776. We, the undersigned, are willing to serve in the Fourth Battalion commanded by Col. James Burd, agreeable to order of Congress and agree to serve until the first day of November, 1776, in the land service of the country in favor of the flag of liberty."

Captain
Jacob Fridley

1st Lieutenant
John McFarland

2d Lieutenant
Matthew Hoover

Ensign
Philip Blessing
Frederick Hummel
Alexander Montgomery
David Hummel
Philip Blessing
Philip Fishburn
Henry Miller
Nicholas Zimmerman
Samuel Ramsey
Peter Grove
Matthew Hoover
John McFarlane
George Lauer
Thomas Rowland

A complete roster of the company of Captain Fridley, who incidently is carried on the assessment list of 1771, is herewith included in order that the reader, by recognizing old family names of the community, may realize how completely the company was a local one.

Roll of Capt. Jacob Fridley's Company

A true return of Capt. Jacob Fridley's company of the 4th Battalion of Lancaster County, commanded by Col. Jas. Burd, Esq., May 27, 1776.

Captain
Jacob Fridley

1st Lieutenant
Jno. McFarland

2d Lieutenant
Matthews Hoover

Ensign
Philip Blessing

Privates
Jacob Boehler
Samuel Bell
Chas. Brouster
Jno. Byer
Rowland Chambers
Bern'd Fridley
Peter Fridley
Jacob Harris
Fredk. Hummel
Valentine Hummel
Philip Kecker
Jacob Kisner
Better Korsklos
John Laird
Wm. Laird
Geo. Lower
Henry Miller
Alex. Montgomery
Martin Rouse
Thos. Rowland

Nicholas Zimmerman	Lodwk Shad
Jas. Currey	Jacob Spidel
Jacob Derry	Mich'l Spade
John Dunbar	Joney Suitle
Stopel Ernest	Jno. Wethhold
Peter Fishborn	Wm. Wilson
Philip Fishborn	Maxwell Spidel

In addition to the high percentage of citizens of the Community who bore arms in the war, arms for the conflict were made and stored in considerable quantity in the village.

The following is a reprint from the action of the Pennsylvania Council.

"Lancaster, Friday October 3, 1777

His Excellancy THOMAS WHARTON, junior, Esquire, *President*

Honorable George Bryan, Esquire, *Vice-President.*

Jacob Morgan, John Bailey, & Jonathan Hoge, Esquires.

Mr. Peter Deheaven attended & asked the direction of Council as to the place the Gun Factory should be now established; On consideration, Resolved, That the Gun Factory be established at *Hummel's Town,* in Derry Township, in this County, for the present; if on reviewing it he finds it practible otherwise, to enquire after a more convenient place, and exercise his best discretion therein.* * * *

An order was drawn on David Rittenhouse, Esquire, Treasurer of the State, in favor of Peter Deheaven, for One hundred & Thirty-two pounds, for One hundred & Thirty days attendance at the Gun Factory as director, ending the first instant; and an order was drawn on David Rittenhouse, Esquire, Treasurer of the State, in favor of Peter Deheaven, for which he is to account."

The location of the gun factory has been established as South of Second Street between Railroad Street, John Street and Walnut Alley.

That such depot existed is further established by the fact that in July, 1778, a large number of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre arrived at Harris' Ferry and quite a few passed through Paxtang and on thru Hummelstown toward Lebanon. At the time, Captain Smith, writing from Paxtang, sent a request to the arms depot at Hummelstown, that all available arms be sent at once, as a body of about 200 Indians were on their way down the river.

Extracts from the letter of William Lane in 1781 offer further confirmation:

"His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq., President to the Supreme Executive Council:

Gentlemen

Having engaged with Mr. Peter Deheaven to stock thirty muskits in July 1777 he the said Mr. Deheaven being employed by the this state and having the direction of the factory at French Creek. Having finished sixteen of the above muskits and delivered them to him at French Creek Affs. intending to carry the remainder there as soon as finished but before I got the remaining fourteen done Mr. Deheaven Affs. has moved to *Hummelstown* near to Harrises Ferry and intended carrying them there to him. General Waynes division having moved to the Trapp Close to where your petitioner lived from the action at the Teoley. Captain Thomas Church having your petitioner had Public Muskits stocking for Mr. Deheaven said Captain Church then commanding the 5th Tennfylo Regiment. Came to see me and desired that I should deliver to him the Publick Muskits which T. had stocked. He told me that a number of the men of the regiment had lost their arms in ye action (liffs) and he expected the regiment would be called in action before he could get the men armed. Else where your petioner told Capt. Church he was to deliver said muskits to Mr. Deheaven on the order, he said he would take them as the service then required them much at that time and sent a sargent and tiscmen and took them leaving a Receipt for the same which I enclose. * * *

June 25, 1781

WILLIAM LANE

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esqr.

Commander in Chief of the Militia and Navy of the State of Pennsylva."

That all was not serene during this trying period among the colonists is revealed by the matter of the test oath made compulsory by

Congress in order to curb and control the Tory element.

As usual the greatest resistance to taking the oath came from the thickly settled communities. The smaller communities in the interior were willing and ready. A form of the oath and the local subscribers is printed that honor may be done to whom honor is due. This oath was taken on January 28, 1778, before Joshua Elder, one of the Justices for Lancaster County.

"We, the subscribers, do swear (or affirm) that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent State, and that we will not, at any time, do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom, and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and, also, that we will discover, and make known to some justice of the peace of the said State, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which we now know, or hereafter shall know, to be formed against this or any of the United States of America."

Jacob Springer	John Graham
John Sprouls	Samuel McFadden
Felix McCaskey	James Curry
John Spilenburg	George Louer
Christian Myer	John Eversole
Valentine Hummel	James Barber
Fred Hummel, Jr.	Peter Pancake
Abel Morgan	Robert Chambers
Robert Brodie	

As Part of the New Nation

● The progress, life and growth of the community for a period after the Revolutionary War can perhaps best be outlined by a series of quotations from source materials.

"Orphans Court was held in Hummelstown, Dauphin County on 25th day of September 1789 before Justices Timothy Green,* Jonathan McClure and John Kean. The Court sat for a hearing in connection with the Estate of Frederich Hummel and appointed Marlen Brandt, Peter Landis, John Kaufman, John Byer and Christian Stauffer to view the lands and personal property and appraise them and report their proceedings to the Orphans Court to be held at Louisburg (Harrisburg) at the next November term."

"Orphans Court was held in Hummelstown on April 9, 1790 before Justices Timothy Green*, Jonathan McClure and Joseph Montgomery. They approved the account of the Executors of Frederick Hummel showing a balance for distribution to 9 heirs of £ 414 11 Sh. 5½ P."

(From the records of the Courts of Dauphin County).

*Timothy Green was the oldest Justice of the Peace in Commission, and under the Constitution of 1776, he became the presiding Judge. Upon the erection of the County, the Constitution of 1790 provided that the Presiding Judge had to be learned in the Law. Judge Atlee was then appointed Presiding Judge.

An interesting article on the Cave is a letter written by Alexander Graydon, the first Prothonotary of Dauphin County, March 5, 1789, to Jedediah Morse, the Geographer, in answer to his inquiry in regards to any natural curiosity existing in the county of Dauphin.

"There is also a Cave on the Banks of the Swatara about a mile from *Hummel's Town* in Derry Township deemed a great Curiosity by those who have seen it. It's Aperture being under a pretty high bank is from 15 to 20 feet wide and from 7 to 10 in height. You enter by a gradual descent and in your progress pass through a number of passages and Apartments of various Dimensions, some low and narrow others very high and spacious, vaulted by magnificent Canopies fretted with a variety of depending Petrifications, some of which are drawn to a great Length by means of their continued Exudation. But much of their original Beauty and Transparency is obscured by the smoke of the Torches from time to time employed in conducting the curious Traveller through this gloomy Recess. From the entrance of the Cavern to a small Fissure or Outlet at the Extremity which is barely large enough to admit the Body of a Man is about 200 yards measured in a straight line on the surface of the Ground under which it passes, but the Distance must be much greater to those who have the Courage to trace it in

its subterraneous Windings. This is the only natural Curiosity in the County that I have heard of, and I know of no Antiquities or artificial ones."

In another letter between the same parties written several years previously Mr. Graydon describes Hummelstown as "containing about thirty-five houses and one German Church of wood."

In 1794, Theopile Cazenove, a Frenchman, traveled through Pennsylvania and wrote a very interesting journal of his experiences and of the places he visited. Prof. Keisey of Haverford College translated his journal. You will note the translation is worded rather peculiarly at some places.

"November 4, 1794, left Lebanon, then arrived *Homelstown,* stopped at Rooms, very neat lodgings. It is a village on the Highway. There are about 50 little houses of logs and mortar yet with little English windows, inhabited by workmen who work for the farmers around. A large retail store and four tavern keepers. However, the lots or building ground, 60 feet front by 200 feet deep, are all bought by the inhabitants and are worth from twenty to forty pounds, or fifty to 100 dollars. A German Presbyterian Church. One should go to see the Grotto, the Swatara cave, about a mile from *Homelstown.* It is curious enough, nothing indicaes it on the outside. You arrive there by crossing plowed but poor fields on the bank of the river. A few heaps of rocks make the descent to the shore easy and the entrance of the cave is facing the river. This is pretty deep and you go around it through tunnels whose vault is made of rocks, lime stone, and covered with stalactites of different shapes and sizes which make the inside look like the ornamentation of Gothic architecture. It would be necessary to be a learned naturalist to describe this cave. There is a spring at the bottom and the cavity seems to be formed by the water of the spring which carried away everything that was not firm. I cut off some stalactites which I am keeping. From Lebanon to *Homelstown* the road is fair, and the land everywhere is good and thoroughly cultivated, much wheat, few meadows. The farms are all owned by Germans who do not sell again, but when they are sold they are worth from fifteen to twenty pounds an acre. November 5 I left *Homelstown* and arrived through a more broken and wild country, but however, well cultivated, at Harrisburg."

President Washington, the occupier, by tradition, of a million beds, was for many generations believed to have been a night guest of Hummelstown. This, with many apologies to those who "point with pride" to the exact place, we are unable to sustain.

During the "Whiskey Rebellion," part of his party unquestionably did spend the night in Hummelstown, but the hard riding Washington took the village in his stride, stopping only for a good Dutch breakfast.

Major William Gould of the New Jersey Infantry, who accompanied General Washington on the western expedition to put down the whiskey rebellion, wrote in his diary as of October 2, 1794:

"Thursday, October 2d,—Marched to *Hummelstown,* a handsome village with kind inhabitants; we were invited into their houses, and had good entertainment in taverns. Sixteen miles.

"Friday, October 3d,—March one mile to a river called Sweet Arry; crossed on boats and marched to Harrisburg, and encamped on the banks of the Susquehanna River."

(From diary of Gen. Washington covering the year 1794).

"Oct. 3d, Breakfasted at *Hummels T.* 14 M. and dined and lodged at Harrisburgh on the Banks of the Susquehanna 23 miles from Lebanon."

Mails for Harrisburg in 1796

● In an "Establishment of the Mails," issued from the Philadelphia post office, May 22, 1796, we are informed that "the Mail for Pott's Town, Reading, Lebanon, Hummelstown and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, will be closed every Tuesday and Thursday, at sunset, and arrive at Philadelphia every Tuesday and Thursday at 10

o'clock, A. M.; "while a Mail for Carlisle will be closed every Tuesday with the Mail for Harrisburg."

(From the diary of the Moravian Missionary Heckwelder returning with party from Gnadenhartten on the Muskengun).

"July 17, 1797 on the next day, after we had our saddle and various other things repaired, we started from Carlisle at eleven o'clock, crossed the Susquehanna and reached Harrisburg where we spent the nite with Mr. Ott. This town has many fine houses and streets. Situation is advantageous to trade, but is not very healthy on account of the marshy bottom on Paxtang Creek which flows near the town. On the 18th we left Harrisburg at sunrise and arrived in good time at Hummelstown and breakfasted with Mr. Fox.* From here we passed through Palmstown (Palmyra) and Millerstown (Annville) to Lebanon."

*John Fox, Sr., who died May 11, 1816 at Hummelstown at an advanced age. He was the ancestor of the Fox family in the locality and in the early history of the county of Dauphin was a leading and representative citizen, keeping an Inn in the square in Hummelstown called the Green Tree Inn.

That the little village was not free from the vicissitudes of nature is evidenced by the following quotation:

"On Thursday morning, Nov. 20, 1800, two shocks of earthquake were sensibly felt by the inhabitants of Hummelstown and vicinity. The first took place about fifteen minutes before five o'clock, and lasted about forty seconds. In some houses the effects were more visible than in others. The knockers on some of the doors rapped as though they were moved by hands, and in the dwelling of Phillip Leebrick a set of china was shaken from a table and broken to pieces. The fright caused many of the people to rise from their beds. The second shock took place five minutes after five o'clock, and lasted about a half a minute. It was not as severe as the former, but was sensibly felt in every house. In both instances a rumbling noise accompanied the trembling of the earth. Such was the fear of the people that a large number of them immediately repaired to the meeting-house, where prayers were offered for the preservation of the inhabitants."

(Egles History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties)

This was one of two records of disturbances of this nature in the history of the town.

In the early days the fresh water supply of the town was drawn from quite a few wells dug in the town, one in the center of the Square, one in front of Baums' Tavern, one in front of Henry Zeiter's Taven, at which place Washington was supposed to have watered his horse when he passed through town during the Whiskey Insurrection. There was also a well at the corner of Mulberry Alley and Main Street that was dug in 1801, in which there were seven shares, Valentine Hummel, son of the founder of the town, owning one share, five shares being owned by Mortici Linkhorn and one share by Jacob Mill. Each share was valued at $20.00 and gave the owner, their children or servants, or any other person or persons sent by them, at any or all times, to have ingress and egress, subject only to the proportionate part of the upkeep of said draw-well.

The War of 1812

The community record during the locally unpopular second war with Great Britain is, to say the least, "spotty."

We present it to you entirely from source material.

"A true return of the Hummelstown Light Infantry who entered the United States Service on a tour of duty commencing the 1st September 1814."

Captain

John B. Moorhead, 78th Regt.

Lieutenant

John Manly, 78th Regt.

Ensign

David Habel, 78th Regt.

Sergeants

1. John McCord, 78th Regt.
2. Deitrick Fishburn, 78th Regt.
3. William Hammil, 78th Regt.
4. Simon Louer, 78th Regt.

Corporals

1. William McCord, 78th Regt.
2. Francis Drummond, 78th Regt.

3. Thomas McNair, 78th Regt.
4. Thomas Ramsey, 78th Regt.

Privates

Matthew B. Cowden, 66th Regt.
Andrew Frazer, 78th Regt.
John Cromwell, 78th Regt.
William Quig, 78th Regt.
Thomas H. Moore, 78th Regt.
John Welsh, 78th Regt.
Joseph Wheeler, 78th Regt.
William Willson, 78th Regt.
Benjamin Myer, 78th Regt.
Samuel Pearson, 78th Regt.
John Wallace, 78th Regt.
John Pollock, 78th Regt.
Jacob Bear, 78th Regt.
Edward Shannon, 78th Regt.
James Cowden, 66th Regt.
John Gilchrist, 66th Regt.
Andrew Stephen, 66th Regt.
Joseph Sterrett, 78th Regt.
Andrew Welsh, 78th Regt.
Allen Sturgeon, 78th Regt.
John Haverstick, 66th Regt.
Joseph Simmons, 66th Regt.
David Espey, 66th Regt.
David Unger, 66th Regt.
Archibald E. Burnet, 78th Regt.
John F. Brown, 66th Regt.
George Anghst, 78th Regt.
Thomas McKissick, 78th Regt.
John W. Simonton, 78th Regt.
Jacob Zhent, 78th Regt.
Robert Sturgeon, 78th Regt.
George W. Forster, 78th Regt.
Henry Hollsman, 78th Regt.
John Cross, 78th Regt.
Jacob Enk, 78th Regt.
Reuben Collins, 78th Regt.

Return of the Absentees of Hummelstown Light Infantry or those who did not March on said Tour of Duty

John Quig, 78th Regt.
Thomas Simonton, 78th Regt.
Samuel Smith, 78th Regt.
Jacob Dooey, 78th Regt.

John F. Brown entered said company as Substitute for William Espey, 66th Regt.

Jacob Zhent, Substitute for Jacob Lingle, 78th Regt.

Henry Hollsman, Substitute for Henry Ryder, 78th Regt.

Reuben Collins, Substitute for John Snodgrass, 78th Regt.

Anthony Blessly, a private in said Company, Deserted from Hummelstown, September 4th.

I certify the above to be a true Return.

JOHN B. MOORHEAD, *Capt.*

Camp York, September 16, 1814.
Christ'n Spayd,
Brigade Inspector 1st Brigade 6th Division P. M.
War of 1812 Pensioners in Hummelstown
Henry Geistwite
Sarah Wheeler"

(From The Pennsylvania Archives, Series VI)

"At a court martial convened at the house of Jacob Greenawalt, Hummelstown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, on the first day of February in the year 1815 for the treatment of delinquents in the 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia under general orders of the Governor, bearing date of the 26th day of August, 1814. The following named persons, [hereafter follow a list of 209 names], were named and regularly tried and sentenced to pay the amount of fines set opposite their respective names." [The fines ranged from $30.00 to $96.00 amounting to a total of $17,408.00].

"United States of America

To Charles Gleim, Esq.

Deputy Marshall for the District of Pennsylvania

Sir:

You are hereby required and directed forthwith to proceed to lay the foregone fines with the costs of distress and sale of the goods and chattels of each delinquent which costs and the names of proceedings with respect to the goods distrained must be regulated and governed by the laws of the District for which you are appointed as in the case of distress and where there are no goods and chattels to be found whereof to pay the said fine you will commit the delinquent to jail as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at this state of the United States may

be committed. One callender month for every five dollars of each fine or until five dollars shall be paid.

(Signed) Frederick Hummel,
President of Court.

John Ricker, Esq. of Harrisburg, Deputy Marshall, is authorized to execute the warrant given under my hand and seal at the Marshall's office at Philadelphia this 26th day of December, 1817.

J. N. Smith, *Marshall."*

(From the Dauphin County Military Records of 1814)

The Fifty Years Following

● An interesting article was read before the Historical Society of Dauphin County, in 1903, by Dr. Edward Simonton, brother of the late Judge Simonton, on the militia system in vogue in this community as late as 1840. It is herewith printed in full.

"Review Day

One of the great days of the time under notice was the Annual Military Review held in the month of May. In our district the occasion was usually celebrated at Hummelstown in an adjoining township four miles from our house. Our anxiety as boys to witness it made us willing to walk this distance if only supplied with a shilling as an allowance for enough of gingerbread and small beer to sustain nature between breakfast before starting and supper after returning.

As I remember these reviews, they were very attractive to boys and young men and some young ladies also enjoyed them when not obliged to mingle with the crowds which thronged the streets in order to see the display. Those who had relatives or friends residing in the town were usually favored with the desired opportunity. The duties required on this day were, of course, prescribed by law and fell upon able bodied men between the ages of 21 and 45. Those who were subject thereto assembled at the time appointed. The company rolls were called, each member present responded to his name and took his place in the ranks. Muskets, rifles and other military accoutrements were not then generally owned or in the possession of the citizens. A substitute for a military weapon was in the hands of a goodly portion of privates, more of whom were not uniformed, that distinction being confined to those acting in an official position.

The line being completed and usually forming a regiment or a battalion as the case might be, the parade began with music of fife and drum at the head of each company and the colors flying in the breeze. After a march through the streets of the town it was continued to the field where the companies first separately and then combined as a whole were drilled and put through the evolutions of the manual of military exercises.

The day was not, however, wholly devoted to military duties and engagements. The Militariman subject to duty was, of course, anxious to escape a fine for non-appearance. This, mayhap, was more in his mind than the benefit to be derived from the required manual drill. It was utilized as a general holiday and turned to advantage for this purpose. It had its social aspects. Friends, neighbors, and acquaintances exchanged cordial greetings. Business matters were casually considered and an interchange of opinions secured.

The men engaged in heavy work enjoyed the opportunity in having the day off and something to talk about during many subsequent days of toil. It afforded a younger set a chance to have a foot race, a ball game, a wrestling match or to finish a fight left undecided at a vendue some weeks previous and postponed until review day. It was a choice occasion for hucksters to dispose of their supplies to hungry crowds of customers; for the roving faker, the man with the merry-go-round and for games of chance and other forms of amusement possibly a balloon ascension or a quarrel of intoxicated men causing uproarious amusement to gleeful spectators."

In order that too serious and sedate a picture be not drawn of our worthy forbears, we are reproducing in full a sporting story of the period.

"Chasing A Buck

Hummelstown, in its history along the 'thirties' had some keen sportsmen, and some of them kept a good strain of Fox hounds. Gray and red foxes were numerous at that time on the Chestnut Ridge, from the Swatara down to the Cornwall Hills, and in the woods of the

Hanovers, and the Swataras and the Paxtons, to the base of the Blue Mountain. Among the most prominent of the old-time sportsmen were the Foxes and the Hummels.

While Col. Wm. Dasher was proprietor of the 'Green Tree' Hotel where Richard T. Hummel's fine residence now stands in Centre Square, a pet deer, a three pronged buck, was one of the attractions of the hotel yard. When the suggestion was made to have a 'deer chase,' the entries to be made at a certain figure to raise the value of the buck to $15.00, there was considerable objection on the ground that the hounds owned by Hummelstown fanciers would not take the scent of a deer and the chase would therefore not be of interest. Finally, this objection was overruled by a pothunter who said: 'Why fellows, if our dogs will take the trail of a salt mackerel on the snow, as they frequently have done, why won't they take up the trail of this 'ere buck?' That settled the question. The entries were made, the winning dog's owner to take the prize, if the buck would be run down and succumb to the pack of hounds. There were at least 25 well-fed, sleek dogs placed in the stable on East Main Street, contiguous to the large field owned by Jacob Hummel, which was bounded by the road leading to the Sand Hills, back of Charles Mann's property—black-and-tans, white and black spotted, and other colors, well trained and in the best possible condition. Half-a-dozen or so were from kennels of Harrisburg and Middletown sportsmen. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, several hundred people had assembled at the starting point, and the fences along the alley and the road leading to the Chestnut Ridge, were lined with people, men, women and boys—like swallows on telegraph wires in the autumn time, preparing for their 'Homeward flight.' The docile buck was brought into the field, the strap removed from his neck, but a hearty 'Shoe-oo-e. get out now!' from the owner failed to start 'Jim.' He skipped and pranced for a minute, raised his white tipped tail, and stood stock still. Then a pack of cur dogs, which had been loafing around the fence with their owners, were set upon the frolicsome buck. 'Jim' pranced and danced, lowered his antlers for a charge and drove the pack away. Next the sportsmen gathered around the buck, began to shout and urge the dogs on. One tenacious cur, more reckless than the others, nipped Jim in the leg, and the next moment the dog lay far away on the broad of his back yelping with pain! The rest of the pack then became courageous, surrounding the bewildered deer, and he started off, with the yelping curs behind him. Facing a stake and rider fence of the old style of build, 'Jim' raised on "all fours' and with a side-long leap cleared the top rail as if the barrier had been but a foot instead of a seven or eight foot fence. The buck trotted right along the fence on the south side, while the yelping curs kept on the opposite side, the men and boys following the ridiculous chase shouting like so many Sioux Indians on the war path. When the buck had got down through the fields as far as the Middletown road, the hounds were slipped, and took the trail nicely. There was a noise in the air, of course, and when they all got pretty well on in the chase, with only a narrow lot between them, the buck 'smelled a rat,' and in common parlance he dusted! The chase was a pretty one and was followed by a number of horsemen, who rode out along the byroads and thence along the turnpike. The buck led off handsomely and whenever he'd make a splendid leap over one of the fences, he'd leave the dogs behind until another fence appeared along the line of narrow lots, until the chase led out to the dividing line between the Bruner farm and the Baum lots, where 'Jim' took a notion to canter down the green lane, leaping over the high gate, to the pike, taking the thoroughfare back to town. At the upper end, somebody turned him down the mill road, to church alley, down which he 'vamoosed' as fast as his slender legs could carry him, turning into an open yard gate, at some point above the 'Smaltz Goss,' entering a woodshed, the kind matron of the premises slammed the gate to, sheltering 'Jim' from harm as the noisy pack of hounds arrived a few minutes later with frothy jaws and lolling tongues, completely non-plussed! Jim again passed into the hands of his owner and was sold to a party out of town, later on."

(From the *Hummelstown Sun* 1892, by Adam Baum, one of the descendants of the early settlers and a well known feature writer of that period).

Mexican War

● Our record in the Mexican War would appear to be singularly brief. The Pennsylvania Archive Series V, in the enlistment records, list under Hummelstown, the following notation.

"George Spong, age 22, enlisted as a private on December 6, 1846 at Harrisburg in Captain Ed. C. Williams Company G of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the service on January 2, 1847 at Pittsburgh by Lt. Fields, and mustered out July 20, 1848 by Col. Wright. He did not apply for a pension."

Whatever the war record of our hero was, "he did not apply for a pension," a custom now obsolete.

The inscription "Peter Horner, Sec. Lieut. Comp. 4, 36th R. P. M. 1841" appears on a tombstone in the cemetery. The possibility may be that this Peter Horner is the same individual listed as a member of Company D 101 P. R. V. during the Civil War. The committee, however, was unable to secure any verification.

The Civil Strife

● The record of Hummelstown is the record of rural Pennsylvania in the catastrophe of the sixties. Not before or since has the community been so drained of its manhood, so terribly called upon to give up its best and finest. When the roster of those who went is considered, together with the actual number of inhabitants, the conclusion is astounding.

The old records indicate that citizens of Hummelstown entered all branches of the various services. If one outfit could be said to be a Hummelstown organization, it would perhaps be Company C, 127th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. For which reason the muster roll of that Company is herewith printed in full. A star before a name indicates that person to be interred in the Hummelstown Cemetery, according to a painstaking search.

127th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Company C

Captain

*James Henderson

First Lieutenants

*Christian A. Nissley

*William R. Orth

*Charles D. Wise

Second Lieutenants

*David Hummel, Jr.

Nurse

*Mary A. Bale

First Sergeant

*Henry Bowman

Sergeants

*George F. Greenawalt

*Samuel Greenawalt

Jacob Doutrich

Levi F. Landis

Corporals

William H. D. Groffe

*George Buser

*John Bale

John Ellinger

Jonathan Gramm

Amos Kriser

Rufus E. Shapley

G. W. Shellehamer

George H. Bowman

Musicians

*Joseph B. F. Hummel

*Christian Hummel

Privates

*Isaac Alleman

Jacob Alleman

*Abram Baum

*David Brubaker

John Blessing

Adam Beinhower

*Andrew Baer

Henry H. Blyer

*George W. Books

John Cailey

John H. Curry

James Cammel

Samuel P. Conrad

John B. Conrad

Joseph Curry

David Demmy

Levi Demmy

Philip W. Etter

William Elser

Elias Eisenhour

George W. Ellinger

Thomas Early

*Martin Ebersole

Jacob Farnsler

Grafton Fox

*Christian L. Forrer

Samuel Gramm

John Grandon

Frederick Gramm

Frederick Houser

George Heintz

*Daniel Hummel

John Hess

Henry Hoover

*John W. Henderson

Joshua Heck

Levi F. Heicher

*Alexander Hummel

George W. Hoerner

George C. Hamberg

George W. Heckamer

Solomon Hummel

Isaac H. Hoover

John H. Killwell

Joseph Kerr

Joseph Kriser

Henry Kissel

Cyrus Kurtz

*John Longenstine

Samuel Minnich

*James Manning

Reuben Matlack, Jr.

Henry Moser

Malone Marquart

John Manning

*William Michael

Frederick McCloud

George Parthamore

Jacob Painter

William M. Rauch

Jacob K. Ruth

*Israel Spotts

William Sanders

Jacob Shaffer

*John Spidel

Christian H. Slesser

William H. Spade

Jacob Stickler

James E. Saltzer

Henry Spring

William Smeltzer

Jacob Spittler

*Jacob Stoner

Samuel Tennis

Eli Witmer

George P. Wolf

*John H. Wagoner

*John Yingst

In addition the historical committee publishes the following names as also appearing in the Cemetery. No assurance is given as to the accuracy of the list or its completeness. It merely represents a laborious effort to preserve a new honor roll for posterity.

Peter Horner Company D—101 R. P. V.
Adam Spitler, Fifer, Company A—First R. P. V.
Lieut. W. W. Reed, 127th R. P. V.
Corp. Jacob S. Reider, Company C—27th R. P. V.
Amos H. Smith, Company C—200 R. P. V.
George W. Cassel, Company C—27th R. P. V.
Samuel Reoge, 87th R. P. V.
Chas. A. Miller, Company C—177th R. P. V.
Christian Flowers, Company D—93d R. P. V.
Barney Galey, First Artillery, Battery D.
R. Alleman, Company G—200th R. P. V.
Henry Huffer, Company H—76th R. P. V.
Wm. M. Robinson, Company H—179th R. P. V.
Robert M. Bryles, Co. I—187th R. P. V.
Jos. Neff, Co. I—187th R. P. V.
John F. Duncan, Co. C—177th R. P. V.
Michael Moyer, Co. D—4th R. P. V.
John P. Umberger, Co. G—192nd R. P. V.
Wm. Baker, Co. F—4th U. S. Infantry
Wm. W. Reed, Co. B—9th Pa. Cavalry
Dr. J. B. Crist, Co. K—93d Pa. Infantry
William H. Siple, Co. H—127th R. P. V.
George Matchett, Co. E—186th R. P. V.
John H. Shuey, Co. D—101st Pa. Infantry
J. Gibbons, 66th R. P. V.
J. A. Klopp, Battery K—U. S. A.
Earnest A. Penny, Co. E—14th Maine Infantry
Jacob Wikel, Co. E—194th R. P. V.
D. Baker, Co. H—4th U. S. I.
H. Baker, Co. H—76th R. P. V.
John M. Murray, Co. A—93d Pa. Volunteer Infantry
Michael Griffith, Co. H—1st Pa. Battery
Lewellyn Musser, Co. E—9th Pa. Cavalry
Elijah Hershberger, Co. I—97th R. P. V.
John Leidig, Co. E—200th Regt. P. V. I.
Reuben Allaman, Co. G—206th R. P. V.
Adam Countryman, Co. D—101st R. P. V.
Wm. J. Robinson, Co. H—179th R. P. V.
Chas. C. Hummel, New York Infantry
Edward S. Hummel, Co. E—88th Regt. Pa. Vol. Inf.
Jacob Weikel, Co. E—R. P. V.
Martin F. Nissley, Co. E—86th Regt. P. V.
Eph Gerberich, Co. H—76th Regt. P. V.
Theodore Hallock, Co. G—67th Regt. P. V.
Wm. Shetters, Co. C—177th Pa. Militia
John Yengst, Co. D—101st Regt. Pa. Vol. Inf.
A. Shertz, Co. E—36th R. P. V.
J. Urich, Co. D—1st P. V. Battery
John S. Harvey, Co. E—36th Regt. P. V.
Daniel Schaffner, Co. I—87th R. P. V.
R. Penneman, Co. G—6th R. P. V.
J. Ellinger, Co. I—107th R. P. V.
John R. Stoner, Co. G—6th R. P. V.
John Cobaugh, Co. H—195th R. P. V.
Henry G. Seibert, Co. G—200th R. P. V.
Philip Sanders, Co. D—194th Pa. Infantry
Daniel Brighton, Co. E—109th Regt. P. V. I.
John Bare, Co. F—184th Regt. P. V.
Corp. Leander Sanders, Co. H—227th P. V. Cavalry
Henry G. Seibert, Co. G—200th Regt. P. V.
Philip Sanders, Co. D—194th Regt. P. V. I.
J. J. Shertzer, 20th Pa. Cavalry
Albert Young, 5th U. S. Cavalry
Wm. Baker, Co. H—4th U. S. I.
John Logan, 36th Regt. P. V.
Chas. Miller, Co. C—177th Pa. Militia
Jos. B. F. Hummel, (Musician) Co. C—127th R. P. V.
Lieut. W. M. Galey, 1st Artillery, Battery D.
Sec. Lieut. David Hummel, Jr., Co. C—127th R. P. V.
Henry Hisey, Co. E—9th Pa. Vol. Cavalry
Frances Alexander, Co. I—83d R. P. V.
Cyrus Horner, Capt. H. A. Hoffman's Ind. Co. P. V. C.
Josiah P. Dasher, Co. C—192nd R. P. V.
S. Bomgardner, Co. D—93d R. P. V.
Ed Magee, Anderson Troop N. J. Cavalry
Jacob O. B. Reinhart, Co. E—36th Regt.
J. L. Dipner, Ind. Inf. Co.
Henry G. Walmer, Ind. Inf. Co.
William C. Zeiters, Ind. Inf. Co.

Jonas Sellers
Dr. I. M. Groff
Witmer G. Ronk
Samuel M. Baer
Chas. D. Shope
Wm. Klopp
John P. Leitzell
Jacob Behney
Joseph S. Strickler
Jacob H. Shepler
Wm. C. Kopp
Adam L. Rhoads
Wm. Baum
Simon L. Wheeler
Jacob Thomas
Herman T. Gerberich
Samuel Riegle

Many of these men served other enlistments, many rose in rank, many were killed and wounded in action, some starved to death in prison camps. We make no special note of such records. We point only to their common offer of all they had for the common good.

Finally it is our pride to especially call attention to the grand old man of Hummelstown, 96 years young, intelligent, keen and physically able, whose name and record is as follows:

127th Regt. Penna. Vol. Company I

Corporal

Joseph S. Early, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, promoted to corporal Nov. 6, 1862.

To the Dawn of a New Century

The community settled down after the war clouds cleared, as did other communities and during the reconstruction period and afterward steadily progressed along its even way.

It may here be pointed out that a number of articles on special historical matters are carried separately in this pamphlet and such records so treated are only referred to in passing, if at all, in this sketch.

The community, never quite having recovered from its experience in the great fire of 1839, (see special article), by Act of Legislature passed in 1869, erected a community fire house which still serves the Borough.

Hummelstown was incorporated as a borough August 26, 1874, by Act of Legislature, declaring said borough a separate election and school district, and the court fixed the first election for borough officers to be held at the public school house of said borough on the twenty-second day of September, 1874, between the hours of 7 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The court also appointed Samuel Zerfoss to give due notice of said election, and appointed George C. Hummel to be the judge, and Martin F. Nissley and George J. Buser to be the inspectors of said election.

The results of the election were as follows:

Burgess

John Z. Grove

School Board	*Council*
Samuel Zerfoss	W. K. Burkholder
J. B. Hoverter	J. H. Balsbaugh
Benjaman Baum	George Heckaman
Dr. James Henderson	Adam Landis
H. Landis	David Dipner
M. F. Nissley	Henry Miller

The following individuals subsequently served the Borough as Burgess and Town Clerk:

Burgess	*Town Clerk*
1874—John Z. Grove	Franklin Smith
1876—C. A. Nissley	Franklin Smith
1878—William R. Hendricks	Franklin Smith
1879—George F. Greenawalt	Franklin Smith
1880—Dr. J. B. Crist	Franklin Smith
1881—Dr. H. B. Rupp	John J. Bolton
1882—William C. Zeiters	Charles H. Clark
1883—George F. Greenawalt	Charles H. Clark
1884—John M. Murray	Charles H. Clark
1885—John M. Murray	John J. Bolton
1886—Frank L. Hummel	John J. Bolton
1887—J. H. Snavely	John J. Bolton
1888—Jos. P. Dasher	John J. Bolton
1889—George W. Heckaman	John J. Bolton
1890—Henry J. Hummel	John J. Bolton
1891—John M. Murray	John J. Bolton
1897—William Karmany	John J. Bolton
1900—Chas. F. Greenawalt	John J. Bolton
1903—Richard T. Hummel	John J. Bolton
1906—John H. Greenawalt	John J. Bolton
1909—Luther G. Hummel	C. H. Miller
1914—John M. Murray	C. H. Miller
1918—William W. Fox	R. B. Earnest
1920—R. F. Swabb	R. B. Earnest
1922—David C. Burns	R. B. Earnest
1929—Charles I. Holler	R. B. Earnest
1932—Charles I. Holler	John D. Bordner
1934—Charles I. Holler	Richard Taylor
1937—Charles I. Holler	Richard Taylor

That the town was not without amusement and excitement during the dying days of the staid Victorian Era is evidenced by the following two verified stories:

In October, 1876, one of the most notorious of the Molly Maguires was captured in the lock-keeper's house at the Clifton Lock on the Union Canal below Stoverdale. The captive had followed the canal from Pine Grove with the Pinkertons on his trail. They finally caught up to him at Clifton. He was put in irons and taken back to Pottsville by canal boat. One of our former residents, now passed on, related this story and stated that when news came to the town of this capture quite a few of the residents journeyed down to the canal and saw this man—a large and burly Irishman, very uncomfortably, but securely fastened in leg irons and handcuffs. No one was able to find out what he had done or what his name was—he was only known as a member of the Molly Maguires.

"Friday evening March 8 will be remembered as the date of an attempt by Mother Earth to cause a stampede in terrestrial belongings in Central Pennsylvania. A shock similar to that which precedes the opening of the ground in countries devastated by Earthquakes generally was distinctly felt in the town and throughout the adjoining counties between the hours of 6:30 and 7 or later in the evening. The inhabitants were startled by a rumbling sound of sufficient intensity to cause stoves to rattle, contents of cupboards to dance about on the shelves, women and children to tremble in dread alarm and so-called brave men to forsake their families and run into the streets. The sensation lasted about

3 minutes. The affair was the talk of the town and the superstitious elements were quite busy taking advantage of the mysterious occurrence to advance their ignorant ideas of wordly and divine things."

(From "Sunday Capital," March 10, 1889)

On March 3, 1892 the first modern united school building was dedicated, (see special article), and a few years prior thereto a locally owned modern and adequate water system replaced the ancient wells.

In the late nineties came our national troubles with Spain over the Cuban situation and subsequently other Spanish possessions.

Over the period we offer with pride the following list of citizen service men.

Chas. H. Buser, Battery K. Second Coast Artillery
Dr. Geo. H. Fox. U. S. Navy
John H. Keiffer, Company C. 12th Regiment Pa. Inf.
Cameron L. Baer, Penna. Vol. Cavalry (Gov's. Trp.)
Corp. Samuel C. Shertzer, Company A, 6th Pa. Vol.
Frederick J. Hummel, Company D, 8th Penna. Vol.
Adam H. LaRoss, Company K, 4th N. J. Vol. Inf.
Paul M. Hummel, Company C, 13th Penna. Volunteers
Robert S. Lower, Battery K, Second Regiment Coast Artillery, Cuban Army of Occupation
Corp. Samuel Walters, Co. L, 11th U. S. Infantry

The Twentieth Century

And so, as time rolled on, Hummelstown continued its existence, "times" were good and bad, bicycles began to be replaced by automobiles, few but important. Time even made the motor bonnet unnecessary with the linen duster. Dog fights ceased to be popular in the square, and rats had to be disposed of otherwise than as public trials of rat terriers, gradually going out of popularity. The terriers are meant, not the rats.

On September 29, 1910, the "Hershey Memorial Fountain" in the public square was dedicated. The fountain was donated by Henry Landis Hershey in memory of his parents, Henry Hershey and Nancy, his wife, and still pours forth its unending flow of water to four-footed beasts at the triangle created by the intersection of High, Rosanna and Railroad Streets.

When the World War broke out in 1914, Hummelstown, essentially a Pennsylvania German community, was quite divided in its sympathies. When the United States became involved in 1917, however, our citizens displayed the same unanimity of concerted suport as their heritage indicated.

In substantiation thereof we publish simply the roster of the men who went from a community of less than three thousand people.

Anderson, Nevin J.
Baer, Irwin N.
Bailey, Morris G.
Bair, Robert M.
Bale, J. Lee
Behrens, Richard
Behrens, William
Bell, Norman R.
Bonat, Victor
Bordner, John D.
Bordner, Oscar E.
Boyer, Addison
Boyer, Forrest L.
Boyer, Harry P.
Boyer, Harry S.
Breckenmaker, Walter
Bricker, Roy A.*
Brightbill, J. Earl
Brightbill, Roy B.
Brinser, Chas D.
Brown, John R.
Brown, Roy
Carmany, Henry Y.
Cassel, Truman S.
Clark, James
Creighton, Albert E.*
Crist, Harry*
Crumbaugh, Harry K.
Curry, Conrad*
Damelio, Robert*
Dasher, Rye B.*
Early, Miles R.
Ebersole, Lester A.
Ebersole, Walter K.
Eby, Hoober H.*
Eckenroth, John
Eisenhour, Archie*
Eisenhour, Herman
Eisenhour, William
Eshleman, Emerson
Eshleman, John
Fackler, Charles
Fellenbaum, Lloyd*
Fenner, Ralph
Ferrucci, Donato
Fetterman, David E.
Fishburn, Harry J.
Fisher, Levi W.
Fors, John
Fors, Oscar
Fortune, Emila
Fox, Thomas G.
Gebhart, Herbert F.
Lafferty, George
Lahr, John F. L.
Landis, David B.
Lentz, Ira F.
Lentz, Norman E.*
Levens, George
Levens, William H.
Light, Carroll Z.
Light, Floyd D.
Long, John
Ludwig, Geo. W.
Luckenbill, Harvey*
Lundy, Miss Elizabeth
Mack, Prowell S.
Marquart, Robin
Martin, Tyson
Martonnelli, Pietre
Miller, Harry K.
Mitman, T. O.
Moore, Rolan
Mullin, Geo. C.
Mumma, J. W.
Mumma, Wm. E.
Muth, Geo.
Musser, David L.
Myers, John H.
McCurdy, George
McCurdy, Ralph S.
Paoli, Martoialli
Patrick, O. H.
Pene, Pasquali
Plouse, Edgar E.
Rath, Martin*
Rhan, Frank
Rhan, George
Rhan, Harry W.
Ritchie, Francis W.
Rouf, Chas. R.
Roush, Herman J.
Sassaman, Howard L.
Savastio, John H.*
Savastio, Joseph L.
Schaffner, Herbert A.
Shearer, D. LeRoy
Shearer, Samuel L.
Shenk Martin M.*
Shepler, George
Shepler, Ross
Shiffler, Christian H.
Shoop, Harrison*
Shope, Earnest M. Jr.
Shope, Henry M.*
Shope, Jacob S.*

Gerber, Catherine (Henderson)
Gingrich, Ralph
Gingrich, Raymond A.
Gingrich, Solomon K.
Gipe, Harry J.
Goodman, Howard S.
Grove, John T.
Hale, Charles B.
Haehnlen, Edgar B.
Handshaw, Henry A.
Hassler, Robert
Hawk, Charles
Helff, John
Helff, Norman E.
Hershey, Cassel*
Hershey, Clayton
Hetrick, Victor J.
Hoerner, Emory S.
Hoerner, Geo. M.
Holler, Arthur
Holler, LeRoy O.
Hoover, Herman P.
Houck, Samuel
Houtz, Roy E.
Hummel, Bertram O.
Hummel, E. Carroll
Hummel, J. Paul
Hummel, Russel S.
Judy, Paul*
Kaylor, Chas. M.
Shuey, Wm. Meade
Shultz, Charles L.
Sietzinger, John
Silvis, Jack W.
Sipe, Mervin A.
Slesser, Eugene
Slesser, Hiram
Snyder, Harry I.
Sovia, William Jr.
Spayde, Webster
Stecher, Claire
Stoner, Russel B.
Stoudt, Earl J.
Straub, Harry
Strickler, John M.*
Sutcliffe, George
Swartz, Ross
Swope, Allen P.
Sykes, Paul*
Taverniti, Leonard
Ulrich, Clarence H.
Venuto, Charles
Walters, Clinton
Walters, Samuel***
Wenrich, Marlin E.
Wenrich, Ralph C.
Wiesner, Alfred O.*
Winters, Ray
Wolfersberger, LeRoy
Wright, James P.
Yetter, Harry B.
Keller, Clayton
Keller, Elwood
Keller, Frank H.
Keller, Irvin F.
Kimmel, Edward D.
Lafferty, Andrew
Yingst, Chauncey*
Yingst Harold
Yingst, Harry F.
Yingst, Homer
Zimmerman, Lawrence

* Deceased.

*** Spanish-American and World War Veteran.

After the war when "the tumult and the shouting died," and after the "welcoming home" incidents had been completed, the town, as always before, settled down.

We did build a very creditable high school in 1926, and the streets of the Borough have been, in the last ten years, put in such condition as to compare most favorably with any community of its size in Pennsylvania. We have weathered the depression, and now, finally, we welcome you who may have left us, to come and see for yourself. There is no history comparable with live history, and we ask you to help and perpetuate our live history, that Hummelstown, as it was in the beginning, may continue to be—"A Pleasant Place to Live."

JOSEPH S. EARLY

● Mr. Early is Hummelstown's oldest citizen, being ninety-six years of age. For his record in the Civil War of which he is the only local survivor, reference may be made to the history of Hummelstown during that period.

During his early life, he was very active in the iron industry. Later in life, he forsook the making of iron and entered the hotel business. He managed hotels in Mount Holly, Atlantic City, and Hummelstown, all of which were considered hostelries of the highest type. Mr. Early has always been active in Civic affairs and the impressions which he made upon the civic life of the Community was of the very best quality.

Mr. Early is now retired and divides his time between Hummelstown, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Lakeland, Fla.





History of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church

● The earliest undisputed date connected with the congregation as an organization is June 24, 1766. It was on this date that Frederick Hummel, the father and owner of the town, together with his wife, Rosina, deeded two lots in Fredericksburg (now Hummelstown) Nos. 118 and 119 to the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation for the erection of a Lutheran Church, School House and a place for the burial of the dead. Providing that a yearly rental of one penny sterling be paid each year on November 1st for the use of each lot and that at any time the ground rent remained unpaid for a 30 day period, the heirs or assigns of said Frederick Hummel are empowered to enter and seize and hold the property until said ground rent has been paid.

Frederick Hummel reserved on each lot sold a yearly ground rent of one shilling sterling or the amount in exchange as a donation for said church.

That there was a congregation organized before the granting of the lots to the church for building purposes, seems most reasonable. The date of 1753 is the probable date of the first Lutheran congregational worship. This is in-

ferred as fact, from the statement in the history of Dauphin County, which asserts that the Lutheran Church had "begun an enterprise in Hummelstown as early as 1753." And the church record includes the baptism of Valentine Hummel, son of Frederick and Rosina, on Feb. 17, 1753. When the lots were deeded to the congregation, Theophilus England was the pastor, but the dates of his pastorate cannot be ascertained as no records can be found of that time.

The congregation was organized upon the basis of the Augsburg Confession, and professed allegiance to "the doctrine, worship and discipline agreeable to the invariable confession of Augsburg." The worship was conducted in a log building erected near the location of the present Sunday school building. This log church was dedicated May 16, 1766. It appears that there was no church building until this date. Records are wanting during some of this period but we know that in the third year after the dedication of the church, Rev. Michael Enterline became pastor and continued as pastor for ten years, and baptized 21 children during his pastorate which ended in 1779. He was succeeded in 1781 by Rev. Wm. Kurtz, whose pastorate concluded after 14 years in 1795. Probably in the nine years between the closing of this pastorate and the coming of Rev. John Frederick Ernst in 1804, the congregation was without a regular minister and as a result the religious life of the community ebbed out, and there was demand for earnest work when the new pastor entered the field. Responding to the demand a new life began to be felt among the people and church attendance so increased that the congregation saw the necessity of enlarging their old church or erecting a new building.

In 1804, September 30th, the first steps were taken to secure a charter of incorporation. Several things prompted them to take this step. It was alleged that as they were contemplating the erection of a new church, the necessary funds could "best be collected and administered by a lawful corporation." But in their petition to the Legislature it appears that the yearly groundrents reserved by Frederick Hummel on every lot sold in Hummelstown as a donation to the church had not been received since the year 1788, and they "prayed the Legislature to incorporate them and enable them to recover the yearly donation due to them, and those becoming due in the future, and to hold and improve the same and such other charitable donations and bequests as may be granted and made to them." The corporation was affected and the constitution still in use, was adopted November 26, 1804. Different attempts have been made to change the old constitution, since many of its provisions are relegated by changing customs and new modes of church life, but by common consent the congregation considers the impractical parts as of no consequence and adheres to the essentials which need no modification.

Rev. J. P. F. Kramer was pastor in 1807 and was followed in 1811 by Rev. John Henry Vanhoff, during whose pastorate the limestone church was erected. The congregation worshipped in a log structure which stood twenty or thirty feet west of the present stone edifice. Having become too small, it was replaced by the building just mentioned, in 1815, and used as a parochial school-house.

The corner stone of the limestone Church was laid May 15, 1815, and the Church was dedicated August 25, 1816. The old log building dedicated in 1766 was then used as the Parochial School.

Allison Pinney, a native of Connecticut, was the teacher. Mr. Pinney was very fond of dancing and wishing to attend a ball to be held in town the night of December 7, 1817, he dismissed school rather early. He removed the ashes from the stove and put them in a barrel under the stairway. That night the log church was completely destroyed by fire.

Soon many citizens of both sexes rushed to the scene with buckets of water. As there were no fire engines at that time, it was out of the question to extinguish the fire. The terrible column of fire threatened the new church less than two rods distant with destruction. There was blowing at the same time a strong west wind and drove the flames toward the new Church already ablaze. A number of men at once mounted the roof and poured water over it and down the side of the Church exposed to the devouring element.

But many pious women lifted hearts and hands toward heaven and cried with tears to the Lord that their new church might be saved and remarkable to relate the wind at once changed

from West to East and drove the flames away from the Church and thus the new edifice was saved almost unhurt.

The following statement of expenses incurred in building Zion Lutheran Church are copied verbatim from the records:

A Statement of Expences in Bilding the New Zion Church in Hummelstown, 1815

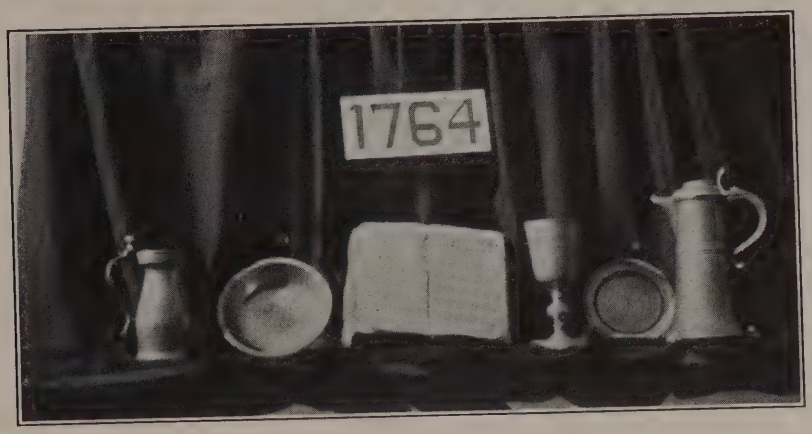
By amount subscribed in the sub. book	$3 387 21
By cash of vendue for sundri articels sold	138 67
By old scool haus and fence	50 00
By corner stone laying	217 00
By consecration	345 40
By opfer money of Thomas Fox	59 82
By cash paid by Rachel Hummel grount R. Du	64 00
	$4 262 10
To Murphy and Hummel for quarrying stones	$ 287 28
To John Smith for mason work	950 00
To Jacob Martin for carpenter work	1 305 00
To Thomas Ramsey for smith work	400 75
To Joseph Kraus for wood	60 00
To Jacob Dunkel for sawing	3 00
To Chathrin Shank for cleaning the church	3 50
To Friderich Ricker for haling	30 00
To John Bear for halling	4 00
To Martin Martin for rent for part of his lot	5 00
To Michael Ulrich for logs	34 42
To Thomas Fox for marchentise and money paid by him	208 35
To John Widiman for sawing	14 94
To Friderich Way for plasterer	82 00
To Hummel Rahn for lumber	651 33
To Stephen Hill for lumber	116 76
To John Hummel Hatter work to help to loaten wagon	7 00
To Frederich Hummel for halling water	33 80
To Peter Dunkel for sawing	3 70
To John Books for work	17 00
To Seiler & Brestel or marchentise	20 11
To Lichty & Musitian for lime	20 50
To Enoch Skur for logs for steebel	77 94
To Frederich Kelker for whir	5 37½
To Jacob Roop for wheelbarrow	3 00
To Henry Landis, lime	37 50
To Philip Leebrich for marchentise	64 34½
To Samuel Culp, oil and sawing	10 00
To John Manley for calling	5 00
To John Capp for burch	17 00
To Martin Fridley for refreshments	14 00
To Daniel Baum for spout and stove	43 53
To Peter Shitz for lime	50 00
To John Binehauer for lime and log	54 00
To Daniel Seiler for iron	19 12½
To Nichlas Allaman	77 32
To Samuel Whittrill and Son	152 86
To William & Simon Lower for corner stone and bill	37 00
To James Gish for glass	17 80
To John Capp for lime	22 00
To Frederich Kelker for glass	22 00
To Peter Heffelfinger for lim	17 55
To George Shank for leving rount the church	7 00
To Jacob Hummel for refreshments	7 00
To Christian Coffman for stones	20 00
To Martin Grider for sawing	10 00
To William Wilson for turned work	43 00
	$5 108 68½
	4 262 10
Balance ag'st the church	$ 846 58½

When the war of 1812 broke out, there were several young men of Hummelstown drafted. It being the time for Whitsuntide confirmation and communion, they marched from Orwigsburg to this place, and into the old log Church with drum and fife. They were then confirmed and received their first communion. Among those catechumens were Major John Horner, Jacob Waltz, and Mrs. Frederick Ricker, mother of Geo. Ricker, who continued to be a member for 72 years. After services they marched to the "Adam Hummel" orchard where a sermon was preached. The services throughout were very impressive. The next day they marched to York, and from there to Baltimore.

Following is an account of the laying of the corner stone, kindly translated from the original document by Mr. Hermann Schweitzer:

"In the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

"Whereas, the Evangelical Lutheran congregation in and around Hummelstown, Dauphin county and State of Pennsylvania, until at present occupied a house used for our religious services, and as said building is unsafe and very defective throughout, and too small for our purposes; this congregation has resolved to erect a substantial and large building, in which religious services shall be held, the word of God taught, and the holy sacraments administered for the present and coming generations; and that this building shall be erected on the piece of ground which was made a present and transferred to us by Frederick Hummel.



The background of this picture is the Funeral Pall used for many years before 1840 to cover the coffins during funeral services in the church. The old pewter Baptismal Set and the Communion Service, presented by Frederick Hummel, in 1764, are also shown.

"It is further necessary to state the nearer particulars of erecting this building, and therefore inform this present and future generations that we today, in the year of our Lord 1815, and under the government of the President of the United States, James Madison, and of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Simon Schneider, lay the corner-stone to a German Evangelical Lutheran church, and that, if our Heavenly Father protects and prospers this our work from beginning to end, it shall rule in same forever God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

"We also state that we named this building Zion's church, and that it shall be and remain an Evangelical Lutheran church, in which the word of God shall be preached, and the holy sacraments administered, under the rules of the Augsburg Confession, which we herewith enclose in this cornerstone, in form of our catechism, so that future generations may be aware of our belief in same.

"If, after us, such people shall appear, who forget that we have a Heavenly Father, and despise the word of God and the holy sacraments, then we will call heaven and earth to witness that it is not our fault, and that we are pure from the blood of those. We call heaven and earth for witness to prove that we love and esteem Christianity, and that it is our sincerest wish that the word of God be laid out to those poor souls, and every religious assistance be given to them so that we can expect of this and the coming generations that they believe in the word of God, pray to our Lord in heaven, and live a righteous life, so that, they may be prepared for the eternal life in heaven.

"With such wish and intention we can say: This stone which we here set in its place today shall be for a house of God, in which shall be known the presence of God to everyone.

"Given at Hummelstown the 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1815, and in the 39th year of the Independence of the United States; signed by the Trustees, Elders, Builders and the Ministers present.

John Henry Vanhoff,
Pastor of the Congregation.
George Lochman,
Evan. Luth. Pastor in Lebanon.
Peter Beinhauer, Sr.
Philip Liebrich,
John Ricker,
Nicholas Alleman,
Jacob Hummel."

The late Mrs. Mary C. Smith furnished the following graphic description of the original building dedicated July 25, 1816:

"The interior of the church before remodeling was unique, and displayed the skill of the mechanic in design and workmanship. All was hand-work, even to the planing of the lumber on the spot where it stands. The aisles were in form of a Maltese Cross. The pulpit was on the north side, suspended from ten to eleven feet above the floor, semi-circular in form, and ascended by a narrow stair-way on either side, having a balustrade. Above the pulpit was a sounding board, having three equal sides, beauti-

fully molded on edge, surmounted by a canopy, in shape somewhat of an inverted tulip, on which a brass or gilded dove, with extended wings and an olive branch in its bill, was perched. It was an impressive sight and attractive to the children, who always were taken to church by their parents.

"A settee stood in the recess below the pulpit, the reading desk in front of it, and all was enclosed with a railing semi-circular in form, around which the fathers and mothers of the past communed.

"The ceiling was arched, finished in wood, painted white. The galleries were three in number, and very neatly finished with mouldings, carvings and banister, painted white. The pews had high, narrow backrests, with a narrow ledge to support the hymn-books. Three cannon stoves served for heating purposes, and were placed in the aisle running east and west, equal distances apart.

"On the west gallery the present grand old pipe organ stood, whose rich tones have cheered many a sad heart. The singing was led by the Precentor, or as they used to say, the 'Vor-Singer'—no good choir as now to lead the singing. On the east gallery stood a roughly made ladder, used to ascend the belfry to toll the departure of some friend. From the square aperture in the ceiling where the ladder stood, hung the rope to ring the bell for services, this being the only unsightly object in the building.

"There were three double arched doors, one on the east, one on the west, and one on the south side, to enter the audience chamber, which were ajar in the summer seasons during services. Tallow candles were used for lighting the room, which rarely occurred. They were in a receptacle the shape of a half moon, with a back piece ten or twelve inches long, suspended from the gallery pillars by holes punched in the top.

"The collections were received in pouches made of black velvet, fastened to a ring to keep them extended, and drawn together at the bottom, to which a bell was fastened, and which jingled as the deacons passed them up and down the pews by their long handles, which were also painted black. They were hung against the gallery pillars.

"The bier was kept under the gallery stairway which was exposed to view, the stairway being open style.

"The place occupied by the present vestibule was a green plot, enclosed with a fence."

The building of the church involved the congregation in debt which was not liquidated for several years.

On the west gallery stood the old pipe organ, dedicated September 23, 1827. This organ was built at Lititz, Pa., at a cost of $775, and was brought to town in wagons by John Ricker, Sr., Christian Stoner and Adam Shoop. It required two days to make the trip. This was three years before the first American locomotive was built.

John Frederick Ernst was succeeded in 1807, by John Paul Ferdinand Kramer, John Henry Vanhoff followed, June 23, 1811. After serving the congregation for three years, he was compelled, on account of ill health, to relinquish his duties. Rev. C. R. Demme took charge June, 1819. In 1822 he removed to Philadelphia, and was succeeded Oct. 6, by Peter Scheurer. His writings in the church Records are most beautiful specimens of German penmanship, and indicate that he was precise, orderly and systematic in his work.

The same may be said of Rev. H. G. Stecher who succeeded him Dec. 5, 1830, he having been compelled to resign on account of illness. "Father" Stecher, as he is lovingly called by many who still remember him, and the constantly decreasing few whom he received into the church, has the distinction of having had the longest pastorate in the history of the congregation. It was also one of the most signally blest and successful. He served 24 years, and only then withdrew because infirmity compelled him to relinquish the ministry altogether. During this time he baptized 650 children, confirmed 450 catechumens, (sometimes as many as 60 or 70 in a year) administered the communion to 4853, and officiated at 600 funerals.

In those days confirmation services were peculiarly solemn and impressive. The following description was furnished by the late Mrs. M. C. E. Smith:

"Catechisation was in German, but the catechism was in the English language. At the close of instructions, all the members of the class met at the home of the pastor, and proceeded in a

body to the church for confirmation—the girls dressed in white, and wearing caps (the style their mothers wore) made of white lace, the boys dressed in black suits. Confirmation always took place on Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m., prior to Sunday of communion. On the Sabbath the girls all wore black dresses and white caps. It was a grand and solemn sight to see such a procession enter the house of God.

"Each member of the class placed a silver dollar (never less than a half dollar) in the hand of their pastor. As the classes were always large, it made a neat little present to express the love and esteem they had for their minister. A certificate of membership was given to each one, which consisted of German poetry, date of confirmation, name of member and pastor upon it.

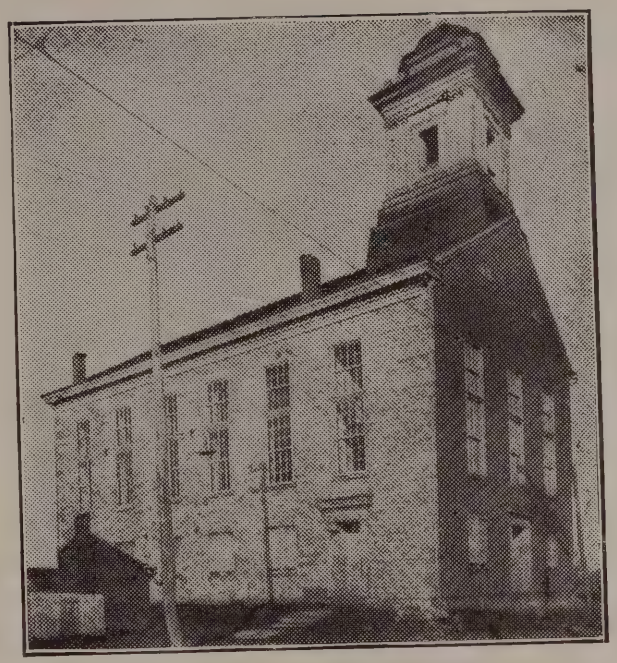
"At confirmation and communion seasons the church was scrubbed, and silver-sand distributed through a funnel in various designs upon the floor, and upon plate of stoves. This looked very dainty, as carpets were not in vogue in churches at that time. But the beauty was soon destroyed as the house was always crowded on these hallowed occasions."

During Rev. H. G. Stecher's pastorate the Reformed congregation worshipped in the Lutheran church, contributing the Sunday collections for the privilege, and continuing to do so until the church was remodeled in 1855, when they erected a new church for their own use.

At this time the charge consisted of Hummelstown, Shoop's, Sand Hill and Union Deposit. The preaching was all in the German language.

Rev. H. G. Stecher thus describes the spiritual condition of the church previous to and during his own pastorate:

"That God has had His fire and flock in this church all along, the writer of this is convinced and can give proofs. Year by year in this congregation persons were awakened and converted by the administration of the regular and appointed means of grace. This continued thus until the year 1843, when a general awakening took place in the congregation, so that for some time we went from house to house to pray with and instruct those under conviction. Many glorious sheaves were gathered in from the harvest field. It appears the Lord works in the kingdom of grace as He does in the kingdom of nature. There



are now and then very fruitful years, when the harvest of fruit and grain is abundant. So likewise does the Lord awaken and call into His kingdom of Grace, at certain times, at once, many souls, to the extent that they are willing and do not resist His grace. There were in that year seventy persons confirmed and 350 came to the table of the Lord. Afterwards everything took its former course in the congregation. But the attendance at divine services was better than before, and many families that had hitherto not had family worship put away strange gods and erected family altars to the Lord."

Father Stecher continued to live in town, and though retired from public duty, he still preached by the power and eloquence of a pious and loving example. He gave friendly and wise counsels to his successors in office, and by his years, experience and influence rendered them valuable assistance.

He was present, as a theological student, at the dedication of the church, in 1815, and lived to see it remodelled and rededicated forty years later.

At his death, a "Citizen of Hummelstown" wrote this tribute to his memory in the *Harrisburg Telegraph:*

"Father Stecher was an unwavering Christian, a sound theologian, an unpretending preacher, a laborious, self-denying pastor, a kind husband

and father, a peaceful, quiet man, a kind neighbor and useful citizen."

On October 27, 1854, Rev. George Haines, of Virginia, became pastor. The relation terminated in 1855 on account of his ill health. He began to preach occasionally in English, but the German had a very large preference.

In 1855 the congregation began the commendable work of enlarging and remodelling the church. The building was in too good a condition to tear down, but was in some respects inconvenient and unsuitable to the growing needs of the congregation. A new vestibule of twelve feet was added to the eastern end of it, the interior was greatly changed, and a basement was made for Sunday School purposes. The Building Committee were Peter Hummel, Henry Hummel and Andrew Ebersole. Their sound judgment and wise management are clearly manifested by the fact that in that remodelled form the church had answered the needs of the congregation for almost forty years. The work was pursued with commendable diligence and dispatch. The first contribution recorded in the Treasurer's book was that of Peter Hummel, $4.50, paid February 8, 1855. The corner-stone was laid in May, and before the close of that same year the church was completed and dedicated with solemn and enthusiastic services. Rev. G. F. Krotel of Lancaster, preached in the auditorium in German, and Rev. C. A. Hay of Harrisburg preached in the basement in English. Both these services were held at the same time, and even then "the immense throngs of people could scarcely be accommodated." Revs. Sadtler, Martz and Stecher also assisted in the exercises. Alfred Hummel was the contractor and builder. At the settlement May 5, 1857, the Auditing Committee found that $4,120.63 had been expended, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of $201.76.

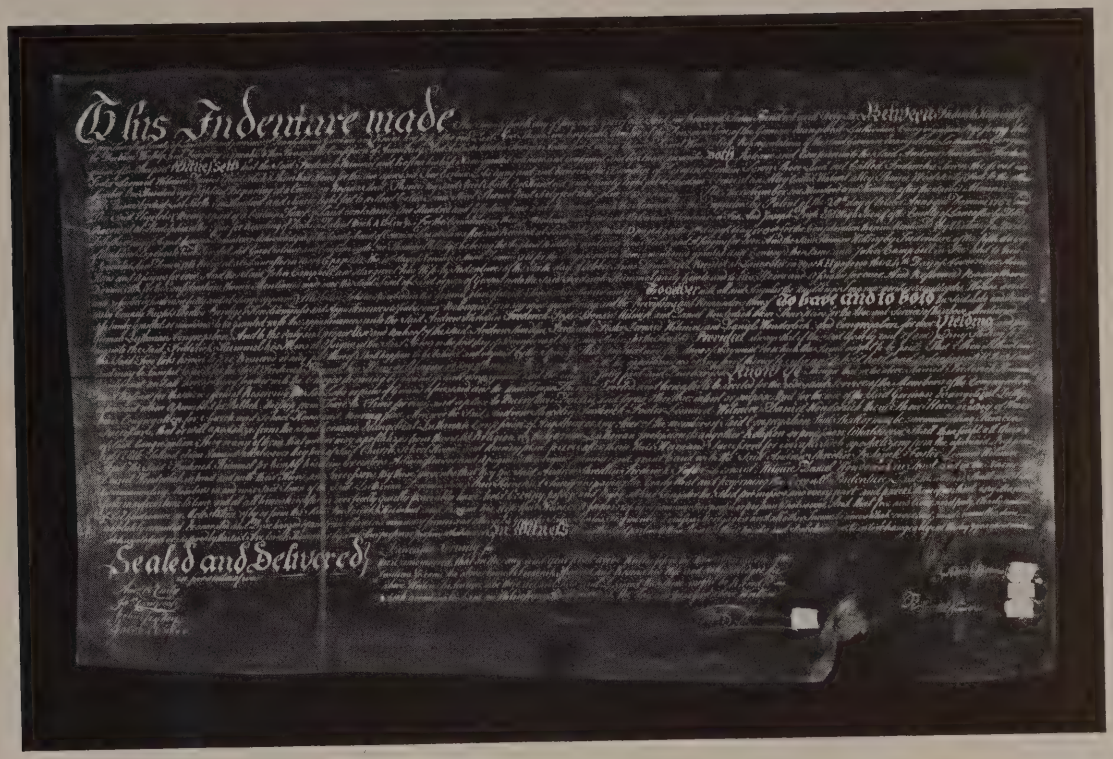
There was a Sunday-school as far back as 1830, but it was a union school, conducted in the German language, on the order of the week-day school. Strong opposition was made to its being held in the church, on which account it was disbanded after a few years. It was again reorganized in a school-house in the year 1837, and was conducted by George Wheeler and William Marquart until 1842, when it was again taken into the church and conducted in a more modern way by a Mr. Shaply.

The remodelling of the church created the desire, and furnished the opportunity, for a distinctively Lutheran school, which was organized in 1855, with Henry L. Hummel, as superintendent, who continued in office until 1872. The school continued to prosper, though not without its dark times. An anonymous letter received during 1871, caused him to resign, and he, together with a number of friends and relatives, left the school, causing a great reduction in the attendance, which, up to this time, was a yearly average of 150. It soon, however, regained its former strength, and increased in interest. Frank C. Earnest served as superintendent until 1874, Col. Geo. T. Hummel until April 15, 1875, Dr. Jacob Shope until January 1, 1880 (during which time the school was repaired, divided into primary, intermediate and adult departments, and carpeted), H. J. Hummel until May 15, 1882, Dr. Charles H. Clark until January 1, 1888, (in whose term of office a new organ was purchased and an orchestra introduced) C. P. Haehnlen until January 1, 1892 (when the school had

Levi W. Ebersole	1899
D. E. Mack	1908
Wm. H. Earnest	1913
Elias L. Bomgardner	1916
E. Z. Etter	1918
Samuel B. Zerfoss	1925
Oliver F. Deimler	1927
Charles J. Wolfe	1929
E. Z. Etter	1935

Floyd D. Whisler present Superintendent.

November 1, 1856, Rev. J. F. Probst, of Maryland, became pastor. Until this time the pastors lived in their own or rented houses, but on January 1, 1857, the Church Council decided to call a congregational meeting "for the purpose of discussing the propriety of building a parsonage." The day being inclement, and the sexton having neglected to ring the bell and warm the church, the meeting was not held and the matter lay over until the third of August. At this meeting, on motion of Dr. Jacob Shope, it was agreed that "if the money could be raised by subscription to enable the erection of said parsonage without incurring a debt of no larger amount than $500, it shall be erected." Plans were at the same time submitted by George T. Hummel and



Copy of original deed from Frederick and Rosina Hummel to Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church.

adopted August 10. George T. Hummel, John M. Fox, George Heckaman, Jacob B. Hummel and Jacob Shope were appointed a Building Committee and instructed to proceed with the erection as soon as practicable.

It will be remembered that the settlement for the remodelling was made May 5th—four months *after* the proposal to build a parsonage, and just three months *before* the building was actually begun. Scarcely had they paid for the former before they commenced the latter. Over $4,000 had been expended on the church, and it must have seemed to some like a great undertaking to begin so soon the erection of a parsonage. And I am told there was a great deal of opposition to it. Nevertheless, a beautiful, commodious and comfortable minister's home was built.

The Rev. A. S. Link was elected to the pastorate on December 1, 1858, and most faithfully served the congregation until April 27, 1861. It was during his pastorate that the charge withdrew from the Pennsylvania Ministerium and became a part of the East Pennsylvania Synod.

After the resignation of the Rev. Link, the Rev. Eli Huber became pastor June 15, 1861. In 1862 the German evening services were discontinued, and these services were conducted in English. The Rev. Huber was succeeded October 27, 1866, by the Rev. Peter Rizer, who continued in the pastoral relation until January 1, 1873. During this pastorate the matter of finances became so serious that the plan of renting pews was tried to gather the needed funds for carrying on the work of the church. But a year sufficed to disprove the feasibility of the plan. The chief ministerial acts of Pastor Rizer were: 11 communions, attended by 1,357 communicants, 42 new members received, 114 children baptized, 134 funerals and 46 marriages.

The Rev. P. S. Mack assumed the duties of the pastorate May 22, 1873, and for four years labored most faithfully, and efficiently for the spiritual welfare of the congregation. Although a great sufferer he kept diligently at his labor, until failing health compelled him to lay aside the active ministry, which he did by resignation March 11, 1877. While pastor he held 7 communions, baptized 54 children, performed 27 marriages, conducted 46 funerals, and received 48 members. Death ended his sufferings October 10, 1879.

The Rev. J. H. Lesser became the successor of the Rev. Mack, July 1, 1877. In 1879 the church was renovated and the interior beautified, the entire cost being provided for on the day of re-opening, May 25. One hundred and fifty-five new members were added to the church during his almost eight years pastorate. He was followed on June 1, 1885, by Rev. I. B. Christ, who continued as pastor until January 1, 1890. During his pastorate 63 members were added to the church.

The Rev. H. G. Snyder was called to be pastor and took up the work June 1, 1890, having just been graduated from the seminary at Gettysburg. He found hard work before him, but he undertook the work with zeal. The most serious question was that of remodelling the old church which was sadly in need of repairs. After considering this for a time the question of building a new church instead of repairing the old one was taken up and finally was decided in favor of a new building. The result was the Brownstone church that has served the congregation so well from the time of its dedication, January 22, 1893, until October, 1911. This church stands as a memorial to the successful ministry of the Rev. Snyder, a period of ten years. During his ministry here, 121 children were baptized, 256 were added to the church, and the congregation grew from 140 to 233, a net gain of 93 members.

The Rev. Lewis C. Manges, D. D., was called from the Seminary at Gettysburg, June 16, 1900, and began his ministry with characteristic zeal and determination. The Moeller Pipe Organ was installed during his ministry. The church was frescoed throughout. During his five years' pastorate 43 children were consecrated by holy baptism and 128 members were received into the church.

The marble Baptismal Font in the front of the church was presented to the congregation in 1901 by Mrs. Mary S. Bolton in memory of her son, David Zeiters Bolton, member of Church Council and Assistant Superintendent of the S. S. at the time of his death in 1900.

D. Burt Smith, D. D., began his work September 3, 1905. The installation was held November 19, 1905. The charge to the congregation was delivered by the Rev. H. G. Snyder. The Rev. R. H. Williams delivered the charge to the pastor and conducted the service of installation. March 25, 1906, the first issue of *The Messenger* was handed to the congregation. This little paper has served since that date and has become an essential aid to our work. On November 4, 1906, the lectern was presented as a memorial to a former pastor, the Rev. H. G. Stecher, and the Bible given as a memorial to Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Shope were consecrated. The sermon on this occasion was preached by the Rev. Chas S. Albert, D. D. November 6, 1907, a piano was placed in the Sunday School. July 4, 1909, was the date of the consecration of the brass cross presented by Miss Elizabeth Fox and Miss Mary Fox, the brass vases presented by Mrs. Henry F. Holler, and the pulpit and altar cloths. The Heckman property purchased in 1910, has added materially to the value of the church property.

In 1911 the congregation decided to repair and remodel all properties. The plans were prepared by Mr. J. A. Dempwolf of York, Pa. The contract was awarded to Mr. D. S. Sollenberger, of Harrisburg, Pa. The work was begun July 1, 1911, when the tower of the old church was removed. It had stood for 56 years. The old building was completely overhauled, the old gallery was altered to accommodate classes.

But the climax of the work managed by the Building Committee is the Brownstone Church. The partitions between the auditorium and the Sunday School rooms have been removed, and the entire building, occupying a space 50 feet by 93 feet has become one auditorium, with the pulpit in the north end, flanked on the East by a council chamber, and on the west by the organ. The frescoeing has been re-designed and executed in soft, pleasing shades. The recess where the pulpit formerly was located is occupied with a large six-divisioned window, corresponding with the window in the east gable. A room formerly occupied by the organ is used as a relic room. The entire building is covered with oak flooring. The pews were specially designed and run in straight lines east and west, the aisles running north and south. A beautiful green carpet covers the aisles, pulpit and choir platforms. The whole effect is pleasing and churchly.

Rev. H. S. Garnes began his pastorate July 1, 1914. The installation service was conducted by Rev. H. W. A. Hanson, D. D., who addressed the congregation and inducted the pastor-elect.

Rev. S. H. Garnes, father of the pastor, addressed his son.

The items of note during this pastorate are: The completion of payment of all debt on the property—$15,000. The ashes of that obligation are to be seen in the Relic Room. The New Church Service Book was introduced in 1919 and continues in use; the Missionary Society was organized and the Mission Pastor abroad was assumed and has continued in operation to date. The present method of counting and keeping record of the offerings. Wittenberg College conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1926. The figures indicating growth are: Children baptized, 165; Members received, 280; Weddings solemnized, 66; Funerals conducted, 105; the resignation became effective in September, 1922.

Rev. C. G. Leatherman was installed pastor Feb. 5, 1923. Rev. C. P. Wiles, D. D., addressed the pastor and Rev. D. Burt Smith, D. D., addressed the congregation and conducted the service of installation. A brief record of activities follows: In 1924 the walls of both the Parish House and Church were re-pointed and the interiors re-decorated. In 1926 the Sunday School began the support of our Home Mission project. In 1928 Gettysburg College conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the pastor. In 1929 the lavatories and rest rooms were installed in the Church. In the same year the Synod of East Pennsylvania was entertained. In 1930 the pastor was elected President of the Synod after having served two years as Treasurer. In 1933 the painting: "In the Garden" was presented to the Church by Elder D. W. Cassel and at the same time the Painting: "Come unto Me" was presented to the Sunday School by the pastor and wife. All regular benevolences have been paid and the Mission projects sustained annually. Members received, 489; Children baptized, 233; Funerals conducted, 288; Weddings solemnized, 110; Benevolence to date, $59,240; Congregation expenses, $101,145.

Extracts from the Church Records

The following are extracts from the church records October 8, 1774: "The 8th of October 1774, there has been another account made but by confusion and bad management of the books we cut not come at the correct figures but there shall be a balance in the treasury of £ 1-9-2."

September 1, 1788: "Resolved, Pastor William Kurtz preached now eight years and the congregation did not furnish him with a residence nor paid him any thing toward it, we herewith grant him out of money in the treasury £ 5-0-0."

September 29, 1789: Balance in treasury £ 38-3-9. The money on hand was Continental money and lost greatly in value. Balance in specie or hard money £ 1-5-6½.

May 24, 1808: "From after this date all finances of the church shall be figured in Dollars and Cents instead of Pounds, Shillings and Pence."

October 1, 1818: Note on Auditor's Report: "Error in Adden $10."

May 27, 1824: Balance in Treasury $56.78½ cents.

July 28, 1827: "Expense of trip to Lititz to purchase pipe organ, $3.75; Wagoner's, hauling organ, $10.75; Philip Bouchman, organ in full, $585; C. A. Richard, playing organ 1 year, $15; D. Morley, working organ bellows, $3.

October 10, 1859: "Resolved that we as members of the council look upon the practice of feasting at funerals as out of place and recommend that the members of the congregation discountenance the practice, because we regard it as unscriptural. It is better to go to the House of Mourning than to the House of Feasting."

July 7, 1860: "It is made the duty of every person removing friends from the grave yard to fill the grave again with ground to the level of the grounds."

February 3, 1860: Paid for 4 Grape Vines, $1.25.

May 9, 1861: The congregation had purchased a horse for Rev. Link. After his resignation, the Council voted that the horse belonged to them and not to Rev. Link and that it should be sold and the note paid that was given to Richard Fox when the horse was purchased.

December 7, 1862: "Resolved that the German Evening Service be discontinued and in its stead all evening services be conducted in the English language."

October 11, 1863: "Resolved that the Sexton's salary be reduced from $40 to $25 per year with the privilege of digging the graves."

May 15, 1872: "Resolved that the constitution of 1804 be revised."

A very excellent bell hung in the steeple of the church built in 1815 and was used until 1855, when it was taken down while the church was being remodeled. A Mr. Wheeler who wanted to hear how it sounded, hit the bell with a hammer and cracked it. It was then discarded and the one now in use was purchased in Lancaster for $292.26. Weight: 748 pounds. The old bell bore the inscription, "To the church the living call, To the grave I summon all."

1917—During the World War 38 boys of Zion entered the service of our Country. Two made the supreme sacrifice, Captain Paul J. Sykes and Sergt. Chauncey F. Yingst were killed in action. A very impressive Memorial Service was held for the above on Feb. 23, 1919.

1917—The Church began the support of a foreign missionary in 1917, under Pastor Garnes. The first missionary assigned was Rev. Mueller in India and later transferred to South America, and at his death Rev. R. J. White was assigned to the church, and upon his withdrawal from the mission field Rev. Paul O. Machetzki served until July, 1934, the field was then transferred to India with Rev. Fred L. Coleman, the present missionary in charge. (Mrs. Edith Coleman, the wife of Missionary Coleman, a sister of Walter M. Shoop, was a baptized member in Zion Church).

1926—Zion's interest in the Home Mission projects of the Church are evidenced by the Annual contribution of $300 by the Sunday School, having supported the Home Mission Field in Merchantville, N. J., and at present in Billings, Mont. These contributions to the mission cause are in addition to the regular benevolences of the Church.

In October 1935 the plot west of the Church (Legion Lot) was purchased by the Sunday School. In May 1936 the Heckaman house was sold and removed. The plot will be beautified with shrubbery.

The parsonage was moved in 1890 from the present site of the Brownstone Church to its present location. It was safely moved on skids by the use of six barrels of soft soap.

The Moeller Pipe Organ was purchased in 1904 for eighteen hundred dollars; one-half of the purchase price was a gift of the late Andrew Carnegie.

The Lutheran Grave Yard

● The deed of donation by the Founders of the town, provided: "A place to bury their Dead in, and for no other use, intent or purpose." The first burial was that of Rosina Hummel—wife and co-donor of the land—Dec. 26, 1768. The last burial: Joseph F. Hummel, 1903. During the years 1885 to 1903 there were no interments.

Six hundred sixty-six grave stones mark the resting place of the known dead. Many other graves are not marked. We note here the number of persons buried in the grave yard bearing names found among the early settlers.

Bauer	15	King	5
Baum	11	Klopp	3
Berst	7	Louer	9
Blessing	7	Manley	7
Cassel	22	Miller	7
Dihm	5	Rahm	3
Earnest	17	Ricker	15
Ernst	14	Schenck	8
Fishborn	12	Schradley	5
Fox	19	Smith	7
Hamilton	3	Spidel	6
Heckman	6	Stahl	3
Henderson	6	Stecher	3
Hocker	7	Walters	6
Horner	15	Zeiters	7
Hummel	52	Zerfoss	7

We list here a few rather quaint epitaphs from stones in the Grave Yard:

Here lies Michael Rahm—was born 4th March 1775 died—

When I am dead and in my grave
and all my bones are rotten
when this you see remember me
altho I shall be forgotten.

Sacred to the memory of
John Ricker, Sr.
June 20, 1849
aged about 93 years.

George Louer was born Sept. 15th, 1753 and early surrendered to the Holy Ghost, Jan. 2th, 1774 with Barbara Spath he begot 12 children 6 sons and 6 daughters and died Dec. 29, 1810. Aged 57 yrs. 3 months, and 14 days. He resigned his breath December 29, 1810.

Here rests David Eckstein—schoolmaster of this town more than 22 years—1809

November 18, 1928 a handsome Granite Marker was placed on the grave of Rev. Henry G. Stecher, pastor of Zion 1830 to 1854, by his Grandchildren.

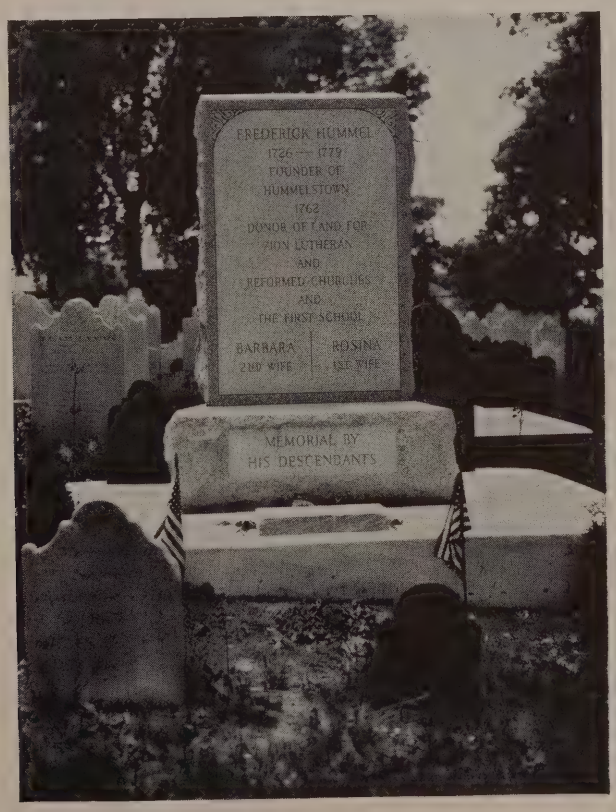
September 29, 1929 the Descendants of Frederick Hummel replaced the old grave stones with a stately Granite Stone and erected a Memorial Gateway to his memory.

During 1928 and 1929 an effort to secure an Upkeep-Endowment Fund resulted in obtaining $2,000, the income of which is to be used in keeping the Cemetery attractive in appearance. As a result, all head stones were realined; the unmarked foot stones removed while those marked were lowered to the level of the sod; others broken were laid in concrete over the graves.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the D. A. R. mounted a memorial tablet on a huge stone in commemoration of the 12 soldiers "Who served in the armed forces of the Revolutionary War," and whose bodies lie buried in the cemetery. They were:

Major Frederick Hummel
Lieut. Michael Rham
Corp. David Eckstine
Clerk Valentine Hummel
Provost Guard
Christopher Bauer
Daniel Baum
Peter Beinhauer
Ludwig Fishburn
Thomas Hamilton, Jr.
David Hummel
Frederick Hummel
George Bauer

In 1936 a barberry hedge was planted on the south side.





History of Hummelstown Reformed Church

● The exact date of the organization of the Reformed Congregation is not known, but its history dates back much farther than was at one time supposed. In tracing the history of this congregation, we find that the early pioneers had to endure many hardships, overcome many difficulties, and face many discouragements, of which we today know nothing. But they were men of faith, and went forward with a steadfast trust in Almighty God, willing to undertake anything in His name and for His glory. Their work was hard and their progress exceedingly slow, but they diligently labored on, doing their work carefully and well, that future generations might have a firm foundation on which to build.

From the "Minutes of the Coetus of Pennsylvania" we learn that as early as A. D. 1768 Hummelstown belonged to a charge composed of six congregations, namely: Carlisle, Falling Spring, Maytown, Middletown, Hummelstown and Donegal, and was served by Rev. John C. Bucher.

In 1777 Shippensburg, Carlisle, Lower Settlement and Hummelstown belonged to the same charge, and was served by William Runkle (a former schoolmaster of Tulpehocken). These were days of circuit riding, and pastors could visit congregations only every four or six weeks. To make up for these long intervals they were obliged to preach sermons from one and one-half to two hours in length, in order that they might satisfy the wants of their eager listeners.

Among the pastors who endured these arduous labors in serving Hummelstown in the early days of her history, are found the names of Revs. Gloninger, LaRoss, Samuel Seibert and David Bossler. Then came Rev. D. H. Heisler who began his pastorate in January, 1853, and from this date the records now in possession of the congregation begin. The charge was then composed of five congregations, with a total membership of 150, Hummelstown then having about thirty-two members.

The Hummelstown congregation now seems to have started a new epoch in her history, twenty new members having been added on May 29, 1853. Up to the time of Rev. Heisler's pastorate the congregation worshipped in union with the Lutheran congregation, first in a log edifice burned in 1817 and afterwards in what is now known as the Old Lutheran Church (or Parish House), a stone structure on Rosanna Street.

On January 8, 1855, the male members of the church assembled at the residence of the pastor, to consider the advisability of erecting a church of their own, and after a short conference it was decided to build as soon as possible. The following resolution was then adopted:

"In the name of Almighty God the benevolent author of our being and the bountiful giver of every good and perfect gift, and in reliance upon his gracious promises we, the members of the said German Reformed Church of Hummelstown, do hereby solemnly resolve and undertake to erect to the praise of God's glorious grace a suitable House of Worship, for the said congregation, fervently praying the great Head of the Church to smile upon our undertaking, by giving us favor in the sight of all good men, both at home and abroad, and then crowning our efforts with abundant success." Dated July 8, 1855.

The church to be built of brick and erected on a lot donated for that purpose nearly one hundred years before by the bequest of Frederick Hummel and his wife Rosina. This deed was dated Nov. 21, 1766. The following building committee was then chosen to have charge of the erection of the church: Samuel Greenwalt, Benneville Kloop, Jacob Shearer, Simon Duey, and Peter Heffelfinger.

On the morning of May 28, 1855, the service of the laying of the cornerstone began at 9:30 o'clock. The German sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas A. Leinbach; the English sermon by Rev. D. Gans of Harrisburg.

The labors of this earnest people were speedily brought to completion and on Saturday, December 22, they were ready for the consecration service. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh, of Lancaster. Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin preached in the English language in the evening. On Sunday morning the consecration services were conducted by Dr. Harbaugh, assisted by Rev. David Boosler of York, Pa.

This congregation, after a history of nearly one hundred years, now, for the first time, enjoyed the privilege of having a beautiful house of worship which they could call their own, erected at a cost of $5,221. The membership of the congregation now numbered about fifty.

On the Monday following the dedication of the Church the pastor confirmed the following class of catechumens: Wm. C. Cremer, Wm. Copper, John C. L. Rhan, David W. Singer, Geo. F. Greenawalt, J. Adam Klopp, Martha Shakespeare, Mary A. Shakespeare, Anna E. Greenawalt. This was the first class to be confirmed in the new church. The first communion service was held on Tuesday (Christmas Day). Thirty-three persons communed.

In 1872, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Kuhn, the entire church was papered and repainted and other repairs made at a cost of one thousand dollars. And again in 1891, under the pastorate of Rev. John F. Moyer, the church was remodeled, the gallery was removed and new pews and new windows were placed in the church at a cost of $4,500.

The congregation worshipped in the edifice at the corner of Second and Waters Streets until the erection of the present building in 1907-08. In 1905 the congregation felt the need of a larger house of worship and better Sunday School facilities, and accordingly purchased a lot at the corner of E. Main and N. Water Streets. By January 7, 1906, plans were under way for the erection of a new church building on this site. The building committee composed of the pastor, Rev. J. P. Dieffenderfer, John J. Nissley, Frank J. Schaffner, Levi D. Lutz, D. C. Rhoads, J. S. Strickler, W. H. Moyer and J. M. Brightbill signed a contract with P. W. Finn, building contractor, to erect the church at a cost of $26,306.45.

On August 12, 1907, the cornerstone of the new church was laid. The opening services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dieffenderfer, and Rev. John F. Moyer of Reading. An address on "The Significance of the Cornerstone" was delivered by Rev. Dr. Allen R. Bartholomew of Philadelphia. An interesting feature of the service was the opening of the cornerstone of the old church. The articles in



this stone which had been laid more than half a century before were in an excellent state of preservation. Among the articles was a list of seventy-three members, only four of these members surviving to witness the ceremony in 1907.

By June, 1908, the edifice was completed and ready for use. The dedicatory services were held on June 28. At 9 o'clock in the morning the Sunday School met in the old church and after forming all the classes in line of march they proceeded in a body to their respective places in the new building. The altar from which the first communion was served in the old church was borne at the head of the procession by four young men, and set in position at the superintendent's desk in the new church. The dedication services were held in the main auditorium at 10:30. Dr. J. C. Bowman preached the dedicatory sermon from the text, "Ye are God's Building." In the afternoon a service was held at 2:30, when addresses were delivered by the local ministers on the subject of "Denominational Relationships." At the closing service in the evening Dr. Ellis N. Kramer preached a "beautiful and impressive" sermon on the text, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Under the pastorate of Rev. J. P. Dieffenderfer the Sunday School enrollment was more than doubled. About 100 new members were added to the congregation during the first five years, and the church building with equipment, costing more than $42,000, was dedicated free of debt.

In 1926, during the pastorate of Rev. Arthur Miller, the congregation purchased a dwelling on the east side of the church and remodeled the same for use as parsonage. Further improvements and repairs were made to the interior of the church in 1931, at a cost of about $2,800.

The following pastors are known to have served the Hummelstown Reformed congregation, but the list is not complete, as we do not have many of the records prior to 1853:

John C. Bucher 1768
Wm. Runckel 1777
Philip Glominger 1808
Joseph LaRoss 1825
Samuel Seibert 1829
David Boosler 1835-52
D. G. Heisler 1853-57
M. A. Smith 1857-66
Samuel Kuhn 1868-77
Allen R. Bartholomew 1877-78
A. R. Thompson 1879-81
A. S. Stauffer 1882-87
John F. Moyer 1888-92
Rufus W. Miller 1892-94
J. Grant Walter 1894-97
Glase Gerhard 1897-98

Louis C. Harnish 1899-03
John P. Dieffenderfer 1903-13
Robert A. Bausch 1913-17
A. R. King 1917-21
John S. Heffner 1921-26
Arthur Miller 1926-30
Alton W. Barley 1930-

At the present time the Hummelstown Reformed Church has an active membership of 260 and a Sunday School enrollment of 275.



History of the First United Brethren Church

The history of this church began in 1823, when Jacob Erb, at the age of nineteen, was appointed pastor of the Lancaster-Harrisburg Circuit which included Hummelstown among its forty appointments.

For many years services were held in private houses. In 1842 a congregation was organized with Conrad Smith as the leader of the movement. In 1843 a stone chapel was erected which served as a Union meeting house until 1857 when a two-story brick church was built. According to the old record books a library was functioning as early as 1869. Among the teachers at that time we find the names of Samuel Walmer, Leah Smith, Carrie Balsbaugh, J. P. Smith, Levi Manbeck and John T. Remsburg.

An old minute book contains this record: "On Feb. 17, 1869, members and their friends of the United Brethren Church met for the purpose of organizing a Bible Class. J. J. Bolton was made temporary chairman and J. H. Balsbaugh, Secretary.

"The following officers were elected: President, J. B. Crist; Vice-President, Mrs. Matlack; Secretary, J. J. Bolton; Assistant Secretary, J. H. Balsbaugh, and Teacher, J. P. Smith. J. H. Balsbaugh, Mrs. Matlack, Miss Lizzie Landis and J. B. Crist, as a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws."

In 1875 the official board consisted of the following members: Rev. L. S. Meily, Hiram Landis, Henry Behney, C. Behney, S. Stephen-

son, Geo. H. Grove, M. F. Nissley, Christian Hershey, P. K. Henry, Peter Shope, John T. Remsburg, J. Briden, A. Matlack and J. H. Balsbaugh.

The parsonage was built in 1878. In 1897 the old stone building on Railroad Street, earlier used as a school house, was purchased from W. H. Ulrich for $350. Later in the same year we have a record of several names being removed from the church record for delinquency and one name dropped on account of conduct unbecoming a Christian, such as horse racing, etc. At another place there is mention of a fine of one dollar for using tobacco in church.

The present church building was dedicated in 1912. The trustees at this time being W. H. Ulrich, John H. Walters, Jeremiah Balsbaugh, C. H. Meckley, A. H. Reider, B. H. Engle and George P. Hoffer.

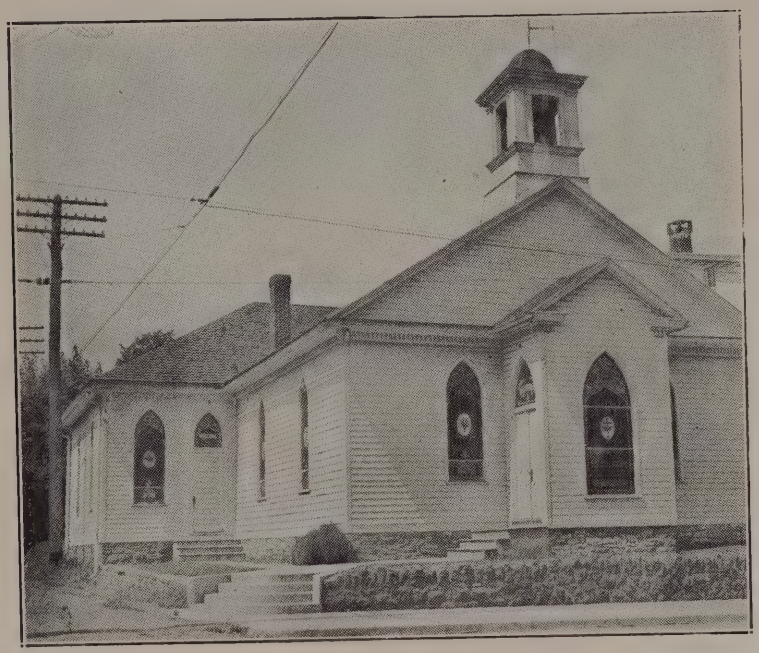
In March, 1910, preparations were begun for the new building. A committee canvassed the congregation and received $8,000 in pledges which were payable between March 7 and October 1.

The church was erected at a cost of $27,154. The last payment was made during Dr. Lehman's pastorate and was celebrated by burning the mortgage. There are about 600 members in the present congregation only one of whom, Mrs. K. L. Hummel, has lived since the erection of the brick building.

The first record of a budget was made in 1899 and the expense for the ensuing year was placed at $750. The present yearly budget is $7500.

During the years the following men have served this Church: Revs. Miller; Kephart; Farrell; Carpenter; Stehrwalt; Smith; L. S. Meily; Henry Loose; Light; Garland; J. D. Killan; Z. A. Weidler, 1886; Bowman, 1888; J. B. Shelly, 1888-1891; J. M. Mumma, 1891-1893; L. R. Kramer, 1893-1896; J. A. Lyter, 1896-1899; E. O. Burtner, 1899-1906; A. A. Long, 1906-1910; A. S. Lehman, 1910-1925; G. W. Hallman, 1925-1929; Jos. Daugherty, 1929-1932; D. L. Fegley, 1932-.





The Methodist Episcopal Church

For some time prior to 1851 the Methodists of Hummelstown worshipped in private homes holding prayer and other religious services. In 1851 a meeting was held for the purpose of taking some action relative to the erection of a suitable house of worship in the town. The meeting was composed of the male members of the church and was held January 20, 1851. A resolution was passed that the church be built of frame, one story 46 feet by 34 feet and 14 feet to the square with an oval ceiling. The deed for the property was drawn May 12, 1851. The names elected was Hummelstown Mission.

The Hummelstown Church was one of a circuit of four charges—Manada Valley with ten members, Manada Furnace with twenty-three members, Mount Zion with sixteen members and Hummelstown with twenty members. Today the three sister churches have either been dissolved or are in existence in different forms. Previous to 1874 Manada Valley Church had united with Manada Furnace and in 1874 Mount Zion Church was sold for $150 which was divided between Manada charge and Hummelstown charge.

At one time a Sabbath School was only in operation at one of the four charges due to the fact that there were no children in the other sections to attend and also because of the difficulty in getting to the various churches owing to the bad roads.

From a record of 1861 the following report is taken: taking into consideration the present sad state of our country when a civil and bloody war is raging in it; and all this connected with every other obstacle in the way I think we have great reason to be encouraged and thankful to God for the promising state of things existing among us at present with regard to our church. We have procured a very fine library of books and all other necessary periodicals for the Sunday School and have now in our Hummelstown Mission 4 schools, 56 officers and teachers and 200 scholars.

In 1873 on motion of Bro. D. Weise that a voucher to the amount of five dollars be drawn up to pay Brother John Snyder in full for service rendered as janitor for the year, also on motion of Bro. Millard F. Hummel that Bro. Joseph Rhen and Bro. John Styler be elected as penny gatherers for the ensuing conference year. The trustees of the Methodist Church met and decided that the church needed repairing and the sum of $400 was needed. By 1869 the work had been finished and paid for. The church and

contents amounting to $1870 was insured by Dr. H. B. Rupp.

During the pastorate of I. M. Gable a cabinet organ was purchased for $125 and books for $145. The pastor preached once to the children and catechised them three times during the quarter and also organized a class of children under fifteen years of age to be instructed every Saturday at 2 o'clock.

One pastor reported that he had no fault to find with any of the officers, teachers or scholars but would make three suggestions.

1st, Let no reaction come on. 2d, We should get Sunday School papers, and 3d, We should have a few more books. The committee on tracts, Sisters Almira Hummel and Mary Longenecker, reported four hundred pages of tracts distributed by them during the first quarter. The pastor reported about two thousand pages distributed by him.

In 1877 in accordance with a certain clause in the discipline requiring the Presiding Elder to ask the Quarterly Conference to appoint a Committee on Education consisting of the Pastor and two or three lay members the following Committee was appointed: Pastor Richard Kramer, Millard F. Hummel, Harry L. Hummel and Jacob Stoner. It was during this year also that a plan for Teachers' prayer meetings each alternate Sabbath preceding the Sabbath school session be held the purpose being to secure greater success in the church work and the Pastor's salary was fixed at $500 per year.

The parsonage when not being occupied by a pastor was to be rented to no one who would not be willing to give good security for the rent. The parsonage was the building now occupied by Swartz and the Barber Shop located on the Square.

In 1883 Mr. Richard Hummel had charge of the Class Meetings which were a great help and inspiration to the church. The meetings were held every morning immediately after the preaching service and greatly increased the church attendance. Another class was organized under the direction of Bro. Shepler and was held once a week and corresponds to our weekly prayer service of today. Subscriptions have been obtained, money is in hand and work commenced to remodel the church thoroughly. This was done in 1884 at a cost of $800 and the church was reopened with appropriate services January, 1885. Dr. Stevenson of Grace Church, Harrisburg, preached the sermon in the morning. Governor Pattison addressed the Sunday Schools in the afternoon and Rev. McClary of Philadelphia preached in the evening and successfully managed the finances. Following the reopening we had a gracious revival in which about 40 souls professed conversion. Some joined other churches in the town while many joined our church.

Possibly some of the reasons for the noted prosperity of the church about that time is accounted for by the fact that at that time the members of the Bethel Church having no house of worship in the town mingled freely with the Methodists and sent their children to the Sunday School and also attended the church services.

The work of the church was not all confined to Hummelstown. Sister Orpha Snavely, a member of the church, held a branch Sunday School in her house, two miles from town, every Saturday evening, in which there was an average attendance of 15 or 20.

The vacancy in the pastorate in 1886 was caused by the sickness of Rev. William Aspiril, and was filled by J. M. Wheler who said the membership came to my support promptly, cheerfully and the outlook is certainly very encouraging. I have entered upon my duties with a cheerful heart and with trust in God that the work may greatly prosper. In the spring of 1855 I left this my native home for Halifax Circuit as a Junior preacher and now after an absence of more than 30 years I come back as preacher in charge of the church from which I went out into the work of the ministry with fear and trembling. How wonderfully strange the works of God are. May His grace abide with us.

The Revs. Randolph and Masters reported that in spite of the fact that they were only in the town on the Sabbath the pastoral work is progressing because of help given them by the class leaders and members of the church who look after the parishioners during the week.

In 1905 the interior of the church was redecorated at an approximate expense of $500 and in 1909 the Sunday School portion was added at an expense of $1000.

It was during these two years that an organ was secured, part of its cost being donated by

Andrew Carnegie. The floor was recarpeted, walls were repapered and all wood work repainted. Further improvements were made in 1920 and 1929 when the exterior of the church was repainted. A railing and curtain were placed around the choir loft and a door was cut in the south side of the church leading into the hall.

The last improvements to the church were made during the pastorate of K. Morgan Edwards who served the congregation from 1933 to 1936. At this time a new heating plant was installed at an expense of $425 and in 1934 the church was frescoed, refinished and a new lighting system was installed, the total cost being almost $600.

During the anniversary week services were held beginning Sunday, Sept. 9, with Rev. George W. Henson preaching. Some of the former pastors preached during the week: The Rev. S. J. Maconaghy, Rev. W. H. Ford, Rev. S. R. Dout, Rev. Frank M. Gray, Rev. H. Foster Hamer, and closed the following Sunday when the Reverend John Watchorn gave his illustrated lecture on "The Oberammergau Passion Play of 1934 Through the Eyes of An American Observer."

A project is now under way in the form of a Building Fund whereby the church hopes in the near future to enlarge the Sunday School Room for the space at present is quite inadequate; for six classes must now assemble in the church auditorium proper for Sabbath School.

It is our sincere desire to live up to the motto of the church, "Walk in His Ways," expressed most suitably by T. C. Edwards, grandfather of our former pastor, K. Morgan Edwards:

How blessed are they
Who Jesus obey,
Who walk in the paths that He trod;
Who dwell in His light,
And trust in His might,
And keep the commandments of God.

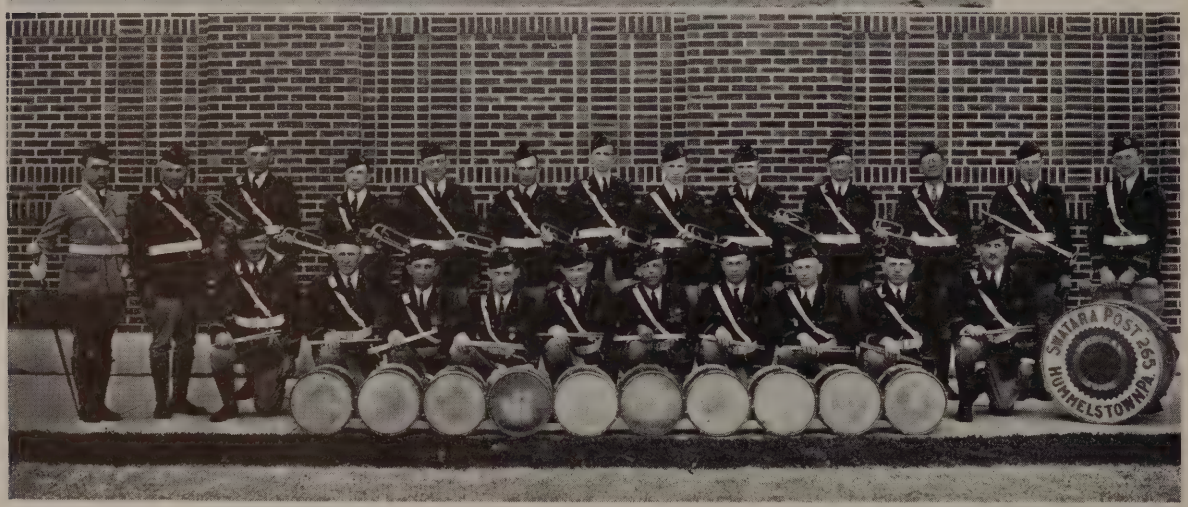
From the indications of the old records we believe this to be an accurate estimate of Hummelstown Methodist Episcopal Pastors:

1851, William Cooper; 1853, H. Sanderson; 1855, W. B. Gregg; 1858, Gideon T. Barr; 1860, John C. Gregg; 1862, J. Slichter; 1863, J. O. Sypherd; 1865, Matthais Barnhill; 1869, F. M. Brady; 1870, S. M. Hobbs; 1872, Ephraim Potts; 1873, I. M. Gable; 1876, Richard Kaines; 1879, J. T. Gray; 1881, J. Dungan; 1884, George Alcorn; 1888, J. M. Wheeler; 1889, W. S. Hainer; 1890, T. W. McClary; 1890, R. W. Illingsworth; 1891, F. A. Gaiscoigne, H. F. Randolf, N. B. Masters; 1892, William H. Ford; 1893, W. T. Roberts; 1894, Olin Boggess, C. P. Connolly; 1895, John R. Edwards; 1896, J. J. Hughes, W. M. Ridgway, John Edwards; 1897, W. S. Shaw; 1898, W. E. Coffman; 1899, Edward Cline; 1900, Edwin F. Hahn; 1901, H. L. Williams; 1902, Frederick Spenser; 1903, Edward Kushton; 1904, Frank Andrus; 1905, H. F. Hamer; 1906, G. C. Gray; 1909, Samuel R. Dout; 1911, Fred A. Tyson; 1912, Alonzo S. Fite; 1913, W. B. Numbers; 1915, Percy Boughey; 1916, DeRae Meixell; 1917, Fred A. Corson; 1918, J. Milton Skeath; 1920, John W. Grande; 1923, S. J. Maconaghy; 1926, J. F. Moore; 1927, C. E. Fuller; 1928, C. E. Deihl; 1929, F. B. Perry, J. F. Reinfurt; 1930, Howard W. Adams; 1931, Eldredge Brewster; 1933, K. Morgan Edwards; 1936, Cortland Pusey.

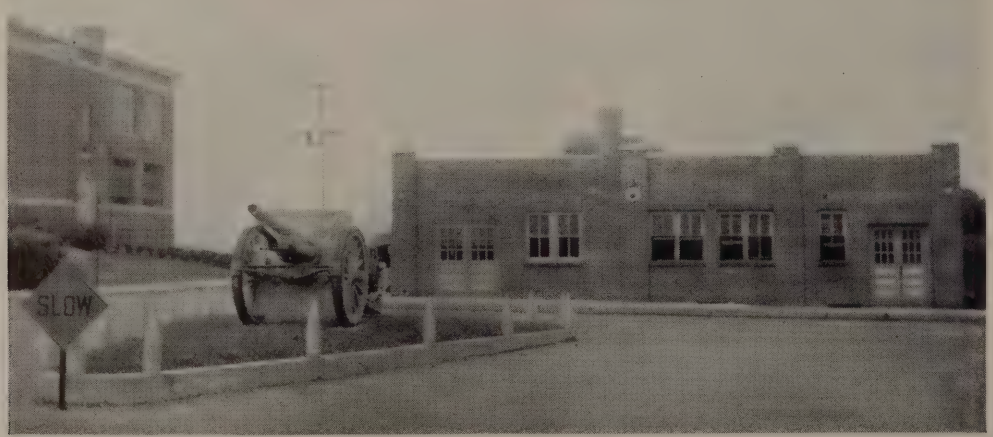
The American Legion



The Home-Coming



The Drum Corps



The Home

As may be recalled, the United States Congress declared war on April 17, 1917 and immediately a call was made for men to serve in all branches of the United States service. This call for military service was answered by 180 men from Hummelstown and the surrounding community. It was also answered by two women from our town namely: Miss Elizabeth Lundy and Miss Katharine Gerber both of whom served as nurses in the United States Army.

The service of these men and women was in keeping with the fine records which had been made by our Hummelstown Forefathers who went forward during the earlier wars and fought so valiantly for what they and we think are the principles of Justice, Freedom and Democracy. November 11, 1918 found 178 of these persons anxious to return to their homes and to civilian life again. There was the problem of readjustment, and of again fitting into the civilian walks of life which every ex-service man realized. They had also not forgotten the past struggles, the hardships which they had just gone through, the crippled, and those who had given the supreme sacrifice of which there were four of their own number who were destined not to return, namely: Paul Judy, Paul Sykes, Martin Shenk, and Chauncey Yingst.

Having all these thoughts in mind it was decided that an endeavor should be made to organize the ex-service men of our Community. A meeting was accordingly called, and all the ones who had served during the war were asked to meet in the office of the Old Shoe factory, now known as the Press Dress Factory. The meeting was called to order by Thomas O. Mitman. At this meeting it was decided that a temporary organization should be formed, Ralph Fenner was chosen as the President, and it should go under the name temporarily as "Veterans of the World War."

In the meantime there was held in Paris, France a meeting to which every division of the Army, the Navy, and the Marines were asked to send delegates for the purpose of discussing an ex-service organization. They had in mind the same principles and ideals as our "Veterans of the World War Organization," except that they were to discuss a National Organization while ours was purely local. The result of this meeting was the birth of the American Legion. Having the same principles and ideals and wishing to become affiliated with a national body it was discussed and decided that the "Veterans of the World War should apply for a charter in the American Legion. There were however many things which had to be taken up before a charter could be given. A name seemed to be one of the most discussed. Having had four sons pay the Supreme sacrifice it was thought only fair to all concerned that this method of naming the new Post be eliminated. Others were likewise eliminated when finally at the suggestion of Capt. Herbert Schaffner it was decided that the Swatara Creek which has always been an important factor in our town's history, it would furnish an ideal name for the new Post. Hence the name Swatara. On October 15, 1920 when the charter had been granted the organization it was found that the Post was the 265th to be granted a charter in Penna., so that the chartered name became officially Swatara Post No. 265, Dept. of Penna.

There existed at this time a Father's organization composed of Fathers who had sons or daughters in the service during the war. From them the organization had thus far received much help and guidance. They started a movement for the erection of a community building as a war memorial to those who served from our town. This, however, never materialized.

The year 1921 was occupied with the many details of organization, yet some things were accomplished. The body of Paul Judy was returned from France, and the Post accorded him a full military funeral. His body now rests in the family plot in the Hummelstown Cemetery.

At the request of the remaining Civil War Veterans and the local Chapter of the P. O. S. of A. we assumed the honor and duty of taking charge of the memorial day services.

The first Armistice day service was held during this year. It was planned to hold a religious service on this date each year and rotate to a different church each year. This was started in the Lutheran Church and the attendance was indeed gratifying, the church being filled to capacity. At this service through the efforts of Mrs. J. M. Brightbill, and Mrs. Harry Holler the Post was presented with a silk American Flag and a Post Flag.

A large Fourth of July celebration was sponsored during this year. Sports, fireworks, and a parade seemed to lead the successful list of events.

From various groups a town hall seemed to be the need of the time and a committee was appointed to work with the Fathers Association to see if some feasible plan could not be worked out. At this time the Post was meeting in the old Brownstone Store Co., building, now occupied by E. N. Warner.

On April 24, 1922 the Post received its papers of incorporation, thereby becoming a legal corporate body under the laws of the State of Penna.

During the year 1923 the Post considered purchasing the old Brownstone Store property. This plan was defeated and the quarters were moved to the third floor of the building now occupied by the Rodgers Jewelry Store. This move was temporary and lasted only a short period when the quarters were changed to the 2nd floor of the Shoemaker property.

A Dauphin County ex-service man's picnic was sponsored during the summer of this year. Memorial and Armistice day services were held as had been planned. The Post also conducted a very successful carnival over Labor Day.

The year 1924 brought a building to the fore again and this year Legionnaires LeRoy Holler, Russel Stoner, John Seitziner, and Harry Miller were appointed to work with the Fathers Committee. The result was that the lot was purchased by the American Legion just East of the Fire Hall. The vote on this purchase was 20 to three in favor.

Frank Keller had been appointed to serve on the Sports Committee during this year, and through his efforts the Sunday School baseball league was inaugurated.

Another new feature of this year's activities was the giving of a medal to the boy and the girl graduating from the 8th grade of our local schools who excelled in Comradeship, Companionship, and scholarship. The first awards were won by Anna Ferrucci, and Lerew Fromm.

In 1925 it developed that the lot which had previously been purchased would be inadequate for a building, and the Committee recommended that it be sold. It was, accordingly sold to Mr. Chas. Holler, and the property owned by Mr. Reed Walmer on West Main St., was purchased.

During that year the Post offered what was probably its most successful play; a musical comedy of the Rodgers Production Co., named "All Aboard." This was played in the Old Band Hall which was filled to capacity three evenings.

The Drum and Bugle Corps was organized during the year 1926 at an expense to the Post of approximately $950.00, it being very moderately but nicely equipped. The Corp represented the Post and the Town at the State Conventions and at various gatherings when the drum Corps were just in their infancy. The Corps progressed satisfactorily but after the drum Corps became more usual it was found that the Corp of The Swatara Post could not go into competition since the equipment was somewhat antiquated and some of the larger Posts had the capital to change uniforms frequently, have paid directors and do many other things which were above the capabilities of our smaller one. The Corp did continue to function until the season of 1934 at which time it became inactive.

During the year 1926 the Swatara Post considered the starting of a single Scout organization in the town. J. Paul Hummel, then Chaplain was appointed Chairman of a Committee to investigate. Through his efforts, Mr. Sparrow the District Commander of the scouts presented the plan at a regular meeting stating the requirements for the starting of such an organization. After consideration it was found that the movement met with the opposition of the Churches of the town and the matter was dropped. Immediately after the churches formed several troops and the aim was accomplished altho there was some duplication which the Post thought it more advisable not to have.

At this time and at the request of the Chamber of Commerce a new Committee was appointed to work with this body in planning for the building of a Town Hall and Community center which practically every one who was interested in the welfare of the younger persons of the town agreed was needed very badly. The American Legion had agreed to donate the lot which had been purchased by them, also to work in the paying off of same. All that was asked in return was a suitable room for meeting purposes. This project failed due to lack of funds.

The last attempt of the organization in connection with a town project was in 1930 when it was agreed to have the voters ballot as to whether or not the Borough should float a loan covering the erection of a town hall and Community Center. Aside from interest as an ordinary citizen the Legionnaire had no immediate interest so that no campaign was laid out. At the last minute a handful of our citizens came out with their campaign and slogans such as "Save our Public Schools and vote no on a Community Building." Of course to any understanding and interested person this slogan and the like were folly as the school finances and the Borough Finances are entirely separated, and the law does not allow the mixing of the two, much more unheard of the sing of one at the detriment of the other. The Loan was, however defeated; and its defeat marked the end of any interest which the Legion as a group may have had in a town hall project.

Local talent plays continued to be produced such as "Tramps Convention" in 1927; "Adam and Eva" in 1928; "That's That" in 1930, and "Up In The Air" in 1931.

At the Convention in Portland Oregon in 1932 it was decided that the several states should consider the organization of a Sons of the Legion Organization, report back at the next National Convention, and if the report was favorable a National Organization should be then formed. Our Post was not found to be lacking in this regard as they had already formed a similar organization, then called the Sons of the Veterans. Herbert Stoner, now deceased served as the Commander of this temporary organization. The reports to the next National Convention were favorable, and on August 3, 1933 Post No. 265 Sons of the American Legion received their charter from State headquarters.

In the early fall of 1933 the Post moved their quarters to the Nissley property at Main and John Sts. Their stay here was very short due to the fact that the same year the pretzel bakery at John and Short Sts., was purchased from Victor Hetrick. Repairs were started immediately, and in less than two weeks after the purchase it was ready for occupancy. The Post has continued to improve this property in that the basement has been excavated, and an addition has been built on the south side of the old building replacing the wooden garages, and making the corner more in keeping with the school property on the opposite corner.

The post has since its inception been very active in relief work. In 1927 when the Mississippi Valley met with disaster a substantial gift made up of money, food and clothes were gathered and sent from the town. In 1936 when the Susquehanna River flooded its bank the Post became active. The Post answered a radio call on the first morning of the catastrophe, sent men and boats to the stricken area and started immediately to collect food and clothing. Again in 1937 when the Mississippi again flooded a call came, and the Post cooperated with the local Red Cross Chapter in collecting food, clothing and money. Responsibility for delivering these materials was assumed, and Comrades Eisenhour, Sleichter and Cassett delivered the materials personally to Louisville, Ky., where it was reported that and found to be needed very badly. In these undertakings the Post has always gone on record as appreciating the cooperation given by our townspeople when the emergencies were at hand.

Each year there are graduated from our High School boys who have learned to play band instruments and having left school there was no organization locally in which they could continue their music. The Post considered these facts and in the year 1935 under the capable direction of Comrade Lester Beck, and Ralph Bistline a Legion Band was organized. The band has been quite successful and may be considered as an asset to both the Post and Hummelstown.

During the years covered by this history; from our organization to date the following have served as Commander:—Ralph Fenner, Walter Ebersole, J. Paul Hummel, J. Earl Brightbill, Carroll Z. Light, Frank Keller, and Mark Sleichter each one term; Herbert Schaffner two terms; John Eckenroth three terms; and Roy B. Brightbill five terms.

Those of our number who have answered their final roll call are Paul Judy, Martin Shenk, Paul Seitz, Chauncey Yingst, Martin Rath, Harrison Shoop, Clarence Webner, Frank A. Zeiters, Otto Weisner, Walter H. Heiges, John Savastio, Harvey Lukenbill, Albert Creighton, Conrad Curry, John Strickler, Hoober Eby, Charles H. Krodel, Roy Bricker, Henry Shope, Jacob Shope, Lloyd Fellenbaum, Norman Lentz, Archie Eisenhour, and Uriah Dasher.

The American Legion Auxiliary



● The History of all wars, previous to the World War, recounts the accomplishments of men. The reason for this silence is not that women took no part, but that the part they did take, was so unimportant as to be negligible. When the impartial history of the World War is read, one will find that the women of America and of the Allied Nations will have large mention, for they helped to make that history. Years have passed since the guns were silenced and the armies withdrawn from the fields. Many of the causes for which the women of America gave their best are no longer needing their services. The men who survived the fighting are home, with the determination to honor the memory of those who died for their country, by seeing that their widows and orphans are not forgotten, but shall receive all that is possible for a nation to give to make up their great loss. This was made possible by the organization—The American Legion, and similar in purpose, is the American Legion Auxiliary. The object of the Auxiliary is to assist the Legion in the many worthy purposes for which it was founded, and so—

The women of Hummelstown, who were mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the members of the American Legion, realized it was up to them to organize an Auxiliary in order to assist in the World War Welfare for years and years to come. Accordingly, in the early part of October 1921, Mrs. J. M. Brightbill and Mrs. Harry F. Holler (mothers of two members of Swatara Post No. 265) decided that something must be done by the women to encourage greater activity. They concluded that the most helpful thing to do would be to arouse enthusiasm by performing some act beneficial to the Post. A committee consulted the members of the American Legion, and found they needed a post Standard and Colors. The town was canvassed for contributions, and the sum of $290.00 had been collected. The flags were bought, and presented to the Legion at the annual Armistice Day Services, which, on this occasion, were held in Zion Lutheran Church. Rev. Herbert S. Garnes acted as spokesman for the Auxiliary. The standard was unfurled by John Muth, and the colors by Miss Dorothy Zeiders. Homer C. Yingst accepted the flags for

the Post. There was considerable money left, after the purchase of the flags, so chairs were purchased for the Legion Hall and rifles, belts and ammunition for the Legion Firing Squad. Enthusiasm did not wane.

On January 10, 1922, it was decided to organize an Auxiliary to Swatara Post No. 265 and to apply to the National organization for a charter. A temporary organization was effected and the following officers elected:

President, Mrs. Harry S. Swovelin; Vice-President, Mrs. Harry F. Holler; Secretary, Mrs. Harry K. Miller; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Earl Brightbill; Executive Committee: Mrs. J. M. Brightbill, Mrs. Harry Keller, Mrs. Christian Swartz.

A Constitution and By-laws were drawn up and adopted by the Unit and the temporary officers were permanently elected for the first year.

Tireless in our work, we continued to raise money by various ways and means, and if there is one phase of the American Legion Auxiliary's work in which we can be justly proud, it is the achievement of hospitalization and welfare work. The child welfare problem of Pennsylvania has been nobly assisted by this Unit, as well as the adoption of one of the unfortunates.

This is by no means a complete account of this organization, nor does it pretend to be. One could narrate so many incidents, accidents and social functions, but the work of the Auxiliary has been one of real helpfulness, unsurpassed by that of any other women's organization of the world. The work is that which woman is by nature qualified to do: the extent of it is such, that without her it could not be done.

The Auxiliary is pleased and honored to contribute this article to the 175th Anniversary of Hummelstown, and incidentally, we should be celebrating the fifteenth Anniversary of the organization of this Unit. The following have held office as President, of the American Legion Auxiliary, Swatara Post No. 265:

Mrs. Harry S. Swovelin, Mrs. Harry Keller, Mrs. Jacob Shope, Mrs. C. Z. Light, Miss Rebeca Sutcliffe, Mrs. Walter Breckenmaker, Mrs. H. H. Strickler, Mrs. Arthur Wetzel, Mrs. Wm. Brehens, Mrs. John Bordner.

We honor one Gold Star Mother—Mrs. John Yingst.



School History

The first school building of record in what is now known as Hummelstown was a log building, erected, we are told, on ground donated by the founder about 1764 on Hanover Street. The first teachers were local ministers. The school, as all subsequently until the establishment of the free school system in 1837, was controlled by a board of trustees and supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens.

In 1790 the school was removed to another log structure west of the present Lutheran Parish House, and scholastic activities were conducted there until the building was destroyed by fire in 1817.

The local tradition of this period evolves around the name of David Eckstine, who taught for 22 years. He is reputed to have been a member of the personal body guard of General Washington during the Revolutionary War

In 1845 the community was divided into three school districts, with one school building in each district. The westerly one was located near the corner of Railroad Street and Walnut Alley, the next near the corner of Hanover Street and Walnut Alley, the more easterly, near the "Quarry Road" in what was then known as Grovesville. The next known hall of public learning was situate on all three floors of the building now occupied in part by the Post Office.

On March 3, 1892, with elaborate ceremonies, the first ultra-modern consolidated school building in rural Dauphin County was formally dedicated. The building, a two story brick structure, built with four wings radiating from the center to insure adequate light and air, was erected at a cost of $15,000.00 on the corner of East High and Water Streets. Hon. Robert E. Patterson, Governor of Pennsylvania, made the principle address. The school board at the time consisted of Jacob S. Stoner, President, John L. Fasnacht, M. F. Nissley, John B. Hoverter, H. T. Gerberich, and L. G. Hummel.

In this building and in a one story brownstone brick building, subsequently erected on the same premises, which smaller building, handsomely renovated, now houses the *Hummelstown Sun,* the public schools of the Borough were conducted until 1926.

In that year a two story brick building, modern in every respect, was erected on the corner of Short and John Streets to house the Junior and Senior High Schools. On the spacious grounds are adequate and well kept athletic fields and courts. The board of directors, under whom the project, with the consent of the voters, was so ably carried through, were Dr. M. L. Nissley, President, Geo. P. Hoffer, since deceased, R. B. Earnest, E. Z. Etter, and Dr. J. W. Horn.

In 1931 an addition was added to provide for a large gymnasium and auditorium.

Hummelstown, since 1875, offered a complete High School course. The names of the original graduates in 1878 may be of interest:

Aggie Hoffer*
Rebeka Hummel
Lizzie Hummel Shelly*
Irene Kuhn Hayes*
Lizzie Landis Strickler*
Anna Nissley Moyer
Cora Wall Grove*
L. Frank Zerfoss

To the present time approximately 650 persons have graduated from the Hummelstown High School and went their several ways into the world, some to happiness and fame, many to death. We believe their collective mark on life has been a good one. The records before us inspire such belief.

It is interesting to note that the first class, that of 1878, formed an alumnae association which has continued without any breaks to the present time, and is a most active and enthusiastic organization. The present officers of the association are: President, Dr. J. Landis Deimler; Vice-President, Wm. Jacks; Secretary, Kathryn Zeiters; Treasurer, Frederick J. Bolton.

If it is permissible to dedicate this little article we should like it to be dedicated to Elizabeth Z. Price, who died a few years ago, after more than fifty years of service as a primary teacher in the schools of Hummelstown, who left the saintly mark of her personality upon the character of more children of this community than any other individual.

* Deceased.

History of Chemical Fire Co. No. 1
of Hummelstown, Pa.

Fire protection in Hummelstown dates back as far as 1819. The citizens finding it necessary for fire protection, held a meeting and appointed a committee to collect funds for the purchase of a fire engine and The Citizens Engine which is still on exhibition in the Engine House was bought in Philadelphia and shipped to Hummelstown via Canal Boat. This engine is the third oldest of its kind in the state being built by Perkins & Jones of Philadelphia, in 1798.

After the engine had arrived there was no trouble to organize a fire company and Hummelstown Fire Co., the first company in Hummelstown, was organized. The meetings were held at various places throughout the town, and the first engine-house or shed was situated in the square near where the fountain now stands. Afterwards the engine was kept at different places. One of the sheds stood where the Farmers Bank now stands, another where Conrad's Hardware Store is located, and still another at the end of Geo. Fromm's lot. The name of this company was changed to Citizen Fire Co. No. 1, 1882.

The next engine, which was bought by subscription was the Washington Engine. There are no records to prove a company was organized for this engine and same was sold some time later to Linglestown.

The Niobe Fire Co., No. 2, was organized in 1837, reorganized in 1850 and 1865, chartered in 1872. J. M. Hummel was president when the charter was obtained and at that time there were 67 members in the Company. $1100 was collected to purchase this engine. It was bought in Philadelphia, shipped on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Middletown and from Middletown to Hummelstown by Canal Boat.

R. J. Earnest and Captain Hummel, with fife and drum, went to Fiddler's Elbow to meet the Engine and help bring it to town.

In 1869 the citizens again gathered together and decided to build an engine-house. By an act of legislature a tax was to be levied on the property holders to build an engine-house.

It was not found necessary to levy this tax as $2000 was collected before the building of the engine-house was started and $800 more before it was completed. The land on which the engine-house was built was bought from Nancy Woolliston estate. David Hummel, Richard Fox and G. T. Hummel were appointed trustees to look after the construction of the building. This house still stands and is now occupied by Chemical Fire Co., No. 1.

The Niobe Company was the first company to move into the Engine House. A second company was started, money was collected to buy a suction engine. The Vigilant Engine was bought from Pumsey & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y. for $300 and Vigilant Fire Co. was organized as a stock company in the fall of 1881, this made two companies in town at one time. The members of the new band joined the Vigilant Co. thus gaining admittance to the Engine House. Harmony never existed while these two bands met in the Engine House and the climax came when both bands wanted to meet on the same night. Niobe Fire Co. then took hold of the affair and after that neither band was allowed to meet in the Engine House.

In 1888 water mains were laid through the town and John Murray organized the Hope Hose Fire Co., No. 1. Money was raised by holding a fair and having several festivals and by public subscription. The Hose carriage was then bought which cost $400 and a patent harness for same which cost $30. For a number of years Mr. Karmany's old horse, Harry, pulled the carriage to and from the fires. The Hummelstown Council then bought 1000 feet of linen hose. This was the first equipment bought by the Town Council.

From 1900 to 1905 Hope Hose Co. did not hold any meetings and the company was practically disbanded; however, the apparatus remained in the Engine House and at the time of fire the citizens responded with John Murray acting as chief.

In 1906 Chemical Fire Co. was organized. One year later, by holding a fair and collecting money by popular subscription a two-horse drawn chemical engine was bought from W. W. Wunder of Reading. The committee sent to purchase this engine were so intent on their mission that they rode past Reading and landed in Pottstown, however, they returned to Reading in time to purchase the engine. This engine arrived in

Hummelstown on Washington's Birthday, on which day a parade and festival were held and as it was prior to the 18th amendment, many of the firemen will never forget this occasion.

In 1916 a Republic Truck was bought and the horse drawn chemical was taken to Shiremanstown where it was dismantled and mounted on a truck. The job was a success and looked like a new machine.

On February 23, 1926 the Company purchased a Hahn Truck at a cost of $7,500.00 to replace the old Republic truck. This truck is still in service.

On the 19th and 20th days of November, 1839, Hummelstown suffered the worst fire since it was founded. Different fires of supposed incendiary origin broke out all over the town. As soon as one fire was extinguished, it seemed that several more would break out. The only fire fighting apparatus the town could boast of was a small hand pumper built in 1798, called "The Snapper." All the wells and cisterns in the town were pumped dry and then, as a last resort, a bucket brigade was formed of two lines, one composed of women on one side passing the buckets down to the Swatara, and the other composed of men passing them up from the creek to the scene of the fire. The inhabitants of the town became so terrified that quite a few of them, together with the ones who had lost their homes, spent several days and nights camped out in an open field belonging to Valentine B. Hummel.

After the second day, there were no more fires, but the town suffered a very great loss, about one-fourth of it having been destroyed.

After the fire of 1839, the Hummelstown Fire Co. purchased another pumper similar to the one then in its possession. In 1859, this apparatus was sold to Linglestown and the condition of the sale was that it was to be delivered to Linglestown by the Hummelstown Fire Co. One Saturday morning, shortly after the sale was made, the Fire Company started out, some dressed up in red skirts, large hats, and others dressed like Indians. In the late afternoon they arrived in Linglestown where they received quite a noisy reception. This being the first piece of fire fighting apparatus Linglestown had purchased, some of the citizens were somewhat skeptical as to whether or not it was practical in case of fire. One, Mr. Heckert, said he doubted if it could throw a very good stream and would pay $5.00 for every brick they could knock off his chimney. The Hummelstown boys took up this offer, proceeded to fill up the tank, started pumping, and in a short time, one brick came down, then another, and just as the third one was falling Mr. Heckert, with three five-dollar bills in his hand, pleaded with the visiting firemen to stop. They complied with his request and Linglestown accepted the pumper.

Transportation

● The question of accessibility and adequate transportation facilities have in the history of civilization been of paramount importance in community life. We therefore devote this article to the materials available on the subject, with relation to Hummelstown.

A. Canals

William Penn fostered and recommended in his scheme to connect the Susquehanna at what is now Middletown with Philadelphia via the Schuylkill, Lebanon and Swatara Valleys, uniting the waters of the Schuylkill at Reading with those of the Tulpehocken Creek which flowed from its head waters. By act of Assembly, Sept. 27, 1791, the first canal company was incorporated. In the original survey made in 1762, the year when the community was originally laid out by the founder, it was planned to leave the banks of the Swatara about a half mile east of Hummelstown and cut across south of the town, striking the Swatara again in the neighborhood of what is now Stoverdale. This plan would have shortened the distance about five miles but was abandoned and the canal followed the creek the whole way around the town.

The first canal in the new country, after many vicissitudes, chiefly financial, but also from opposition by the rank and file to the creation of new corporations, was, in 1811, revived by the amalgamation of the two original companies under the name of the Union Canal Company. In 1819 and '21 the State granted further aid by guarantee of interest and monopoly of the lottery privilege.

The lottery idea was one of the unsuccessful measures originally employed to obtain capital. It is interesting to note that the subsequent activities along this line were equally unsuccessful in bringing monies into the company's coffers, although tremendous sums were realized by those to whom the company delegated its privilege.

The canal was finally completed in 1827, sixty-five years after the original survey.

The first boat to pass through the town was the Alpha of Tulpehocken, going westward. There were two locks close to town. When the canal was first built, it was wide enough to accommodate two ten foot boats, but later on it was widened to accommodate two 14-foot boats. The canal supplied the town with coal, lumber, merchandise, dry goods, groceries and drugs, a lot of them being shipped from Peter Whisler's wharf at Water and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. Quite a bit of lumber was shipped from Middletown to Hummelstown. This necessitated the building of a basin near Simon Rhoads' Mill, in order to turn the boats around to return them to Middletown, Simon Rhoads' Mill, which still exists, was known as the canal grocery supplying quite a few of the canal boats with groceries, and necessary supplies.

The Union Canal, a courageous dream of our ancestors, and the product in many instances of really brilliant engineering was doomed before its inception. It really was conceived to divert the traffic from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia. This project was bitterly fought by the Baltimore interests, who were to build other and larger canals with more adequate water supply to tap the same territory. The water supply for the Union Canal was always a problem and required expenditures to insure reserve supplies, almost as great as the cost of the canal proper.

The canal was, as originally constructed, too narrow, and was unable to accommodate boats from competing canals when such cooperation was most necessary. The canal was eventually enlarged in 1850 at a cost which ran the already too ponderous overhead still more out of proportion with the earnings.

Finally the spectre of modernism haunted the project from the beginning. As early as 1824, three years before the canal was opened, the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Internal Improvement in the Commonwealth sent a representative to England to study the new railway transportation system of that Country. His report, published the following year, was so unfavorable to the canal system as against the railroad that part of it was expurgated before publishing.

The question was of course extremely controversial, but time has proved the proponents of the railroad to have been right.

A brief of a canal enthusiast, written about 1830, is here offered in part to illustrate this point, and perhaps also to act as a guide to us moderns in the contemplation and condemnation of things that are new.

"Canals, are facts; railroads are theories, and are opposed to the habits and feelings of our people, for they create monopolies in transportation. A farmer cannot own railroad wagons. But for a hundred dollars he can buy a boat, or with the help of his hands can build one to carry twenty-five tons. To move such a load by railroad would require eight carriages and a locomotive, costing $4,000. Into his boat the farmer can put an assorted cargo of flour, bacon, hemp, plank, lumber and vegetables, draw it to market with his own horses, sell at any village on the way, and bring it back loaded with what he pleases. Does anybody suppose railroads will take on loads offered anywhere along the line? No, indeed. The farmers must haul them to the stopping place. Canals will carry live stock, hay, firewood, large timber for shipbuilding, boards and planks. Railroads cannot do this. What would be thought of a load of hay coming along a railroad?"

The sparks from the locomotive would set it afire before the journey began. Canals are adapted for military purposes; railroads are not. Imagine a regiment of troops with baggage, provisions, ammunition and camp equipage transported by railroad: By canal this can be done and the soldiers live and cook comfortably on the way. The boat will carry tents, food, baggage and ammunition,

and may be drawn by the horses or by the men as they walk along the towpath. Canal boats will carry artillery, which cannot be transported by rail unless the guns are dismounted and the caissons taken apart. Snow will make a three hundred mile railroad impassable for weeks; rain will wash earth over the rails in quantities which, in deep cuts, will take weeks to remove. Railroads for long distances are wholly untried in any country and for short distances are yet in the experimental stage. The longest in existence, the Manchester and Liverpool, is but forty miles in length, passes through the heart of a populous country and may anywhere get aid to repair cars, wagons and engine. But that such a railroad as the Baltimore and Ohio, ten times as long, running through a rough, wild and sparsely inhabited country, with great difficulties of construction to overcome, should ever compete with a canal of the same length, as the Chesapeake and Ohio surpasses probability. "If locomotives were used it would be necessary to have water-boiling stations every six or seven miles to furnish the engines with tanks of boiling water, for a supply of cold water would check the generation of steam and stop the train. Rails would be broken by passing teamsters wantonly, as they did milestones and copings of bridges, or from spite towards a means of transportation likely to injure their business. In the mountains the cold in winter is often so severe that an axe will break when struck against a tree. Would not rails snap under these conditions as a train passed over them? Admit that the railroad can be made a success, would it not monopolize transportation, and would farmers and teamsters submit to this?"

The opening of the Lebanon Valley railroad from Reading to Harrisburg in 1857 was destined to be the last serious blow to the Union. Thereafter revenues declined steadily, and it was plain that the canal was doomed. After 1858 it was operated by trustees for the bondholders. In 1862 a flood almost destroyed the Pine Grove branch, and navigation on it was abandoned. By 1880 a boat was seen only occasionally on the leaky old waterway. In 1884 the traffic totaled just 16,165 tons from a peak in 1856 of 267,309 tons. In 1885 the directors reported that property and franchise had been sold by the sheriff of Philadelphia.

So passed the dream of the proprietor. After two centuries, costing unnumbered millions, it never had a record of having paid an earned dividend. Many of our townspeople remember and have enjoyed the old towpath as a place of beauty in the springtime, but for almost three quarters of a century the famous old Union Canal has ceased to be a factor in our commercial life.

B. Fords and Bridges

In the early days, there were two fords at Hummelstown, on the Swatara Creek—Ernest & Sherer's Ford at the west end of town and Landis' Ford at the foot of what is now Duke Street. On March 17, 1796, Governor Thomas Mifflin, approved an act of the Legislature giving Christopher Ernest & Samuel Sherer, their heirs or assigns, the right to operate a ferry across the Swatara and make good and convenient landings and to maintain good and substantial boats and careful ferrymen whose duty it was on all occasions to safely transport all men, carriages, horses and cattle across said creek, said ferry to be subject only to such regulations as the court of quarter sessions of the county of Dauphin may in the future direct and appoint. The landing on the west bank to remain vested in Christopher Ernest and on the east bank in Samuel Sherer. When the 14-foot dam was built across the Swatara Creek at Nissley's Mill, the back water necessitated the building of a bridge at Sherer's Ferry.

Ernest and Sherer built the first bridge in 1816 and they operated it as a toll bridge, collecting the toll jointly. In 1861 when the large dam above the Union Water Works, north of Lebanon broke, the bridges on the Swatara between the dam and the mouth were all swept away with the exception of the one at Laudermilch's. The Hummelstown bridge at West Main Street was rebuilt a year later and in 1865 was sold to the county and has been a free bridge ever since.

The bridge over the Swatara at the foot of Hanover Street was built by a stock company

in 1865 and was later purchased by the county.

All three bridges over the Swatara at Hummelstown are modern concrete and stone structures. The present bridge at Duke Street was constructed for the County of Dauphin by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1910, the Hanover and Main Street bridges were built by the County of Dauphin in the years 1921 and 1922 respectively.

C. Highways

The first decade of the last century was a period of extensive development of turnpike companies in Pennsylvania and this section of the State was no exception.

Of course from the earliest days there had been roads, but it is hard to picture what kind of roads they must have been after learning the nature of the construction of the new roads which were built about 1808 and later. These latter roads generally followed the rights-of-way of the older roads, but were constructed by stock companies formed with the express permission of the Legislature and licensed by the Governor to collect tolls.

One such road in this section was the highway from Downingtown to Harrisburg, the road we know today as Route 5. In 1808, we find Governor McKean naming viewers to examine "the second section of the artificial road from Downingtown, through Ephrata to Harrisburg."

The viewers in their report said it was of good construction, twenty-one feet broad and paved with "stone and gravel, well compacted." After he received this report, Governor McKean issued a license to fix gates and collect tolls from all travelers on the completed section.

This Highway has long been known locally as the Horseshoe Turnpike and the reason for this name is said to be that in the early days, when the traveling was done by horses, and all freight was carried on heavy wagons, the roads were all dirt roads and lots of the horses were driven over these roads without being shod. When the turnpike was built of limestone, real large pieces being laid as a foundation with smaller stones being used to fill in, this made a very hard road with bumps here and there and necessitated the teamsters having their horses shod. Hence the name "Horse-Shoe Pike."

The following turnpike orders of 1856 are included to illustrate difficulties of private turnpike ownership with no Highway Patrol or Pennsylvania Motor Police in assistance.

"April 20, 1856.

Resolved that the maximum burden to be drawn on the Downingtown and Ephrata Turn Pike be 6000 pounds and any person attempting to haul a greater load than above specified will not be allowed to pass through the turnpike or gate.

By order of the Manager.

Instructions to Gatekeeper

You are hereby required to enforce above resolutions strictly as civilly and courteously as possible. But if assaulted, or attempt is made to force through the gate without your consent, defend yourself and your office in the best manner possible. Knock down horse or driver with a club or any other way necessary and you will be fully sustained by the Company.

Downingtown & Ephrata
Turnpike Company."

At the eastern extremity of Hummelstown the Highways fork, the right fork being part of the Downingtown and Ephrata turnpike just referred to. The left fork, extending on through Hershey and Lebanon to Reading and subsequently to Philadelphia, is now Route No. 422 of the Pennsylvania Highways, and part of the William Penn Highway.

But long ago when Benjamin Franklin was a potent influence in our Pennsylvania Colonial History it was known as "The Great Road," and was so referred to by him in his writing. The proprietor many years prior thereto laid out his idea of "The Great Road," by following the Indian Trails on horseback. He insisted, however, that granite mile posts be located along the way. One of the mile posts still exists at the eastern extremity of the Borough.

The first rough trail was actually laid out in 1687, it was improved in this vicinity in

1727. 1768 saw a great change for the better in the roadway, but not until 1805 was the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike begun. It was completed in 1816.

D. Public Transportation

Charles Burch states "that he has commenced running a light stage from Harrisburg, through Hummelstown and Lebanon to Reading. Passengers going this way can go through to Philadelphia without delay. Every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock he will start from Mr. Ziegler's tavern in Harrisburg, and arrive in Reading on Sunday; on Monday another stage starts from Reading and arrives in Philadelphia the same day. Terms of passengers, 2 dollars and 50 cents to Reading, and from thence to Philadelphia 3 dollars, 150 wt. baggage, the same as a passenger."
("In The Guardian for September 20, 1803")

Wm. Coleman was the owner of a stage line that started every Monday at 4 o'clock from the public house of George Zeigler in Harrisburg and passing through Hummelstown, and on to Reading, and arrived in Philadelphia every Wednesday noon.

Another line running only between Lebanon and Harrisburg, changed horses in the Square at Hummelstown. Two of the drivers, John Able and Martin Stutzman, resided in Hummelstown. Up until 1857, all passengers and mail between these points were carried by the stage coach.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad was finished as far as Lebanon on July 4, 1857. On Monday, November 30, 1857, it was completed as far as Hummelstown. Seven days later, a card appeared in the Harrisburg papers headed "The Traveler's Guide," and reading as follows: "Lebanon Valley stages leave Calder's office Market Square, for Hummelstown to connect with trains for Lebanon and Reading as follows: First Stage: 10:00 A. M. Second Stage: 12:30 P. M. Arrive at 3 P. M. Mail closes for Reading at 7:00 A. M. There was one train each way in a day, going west, left Reading at 10:20 A. M. and arrived at Hummelstown at 1:00 P. M. Going eastward left Hummelstown at 2:30 P. M., and arrived at Reading at 5:10 P. M. It took four hours and 40 minutes to travel the distance between Harrisburg and Reading while staging nine miles of it. One freight train was run three times a week each way, requiring 5½ hours for the trip. Passenger fare was $1.60 first class, and $1.30 second class, passage including nine miles of staging. Hummelstown remained the western terminal of the road until January 8, 1859, the day before the inauguration of Governor Parker, when trains were run clear through to Harrisburg, and on that memorable occasion a great many visitors passed through Hummelstown on their first railroad ride from Berks and Lebanon up to see the capitol and the inauguration.

The delay in the construction of the road from Hummelstown to Harrisburg was caused by the construction of the two bridges west of Hummelstown, one across the Swatara, and the other across the Beaver Creek; also the deep cut east of Harrisburg. The bricks that were used in the two bridges were made just a few hundred feet south of the Swatara Creek bridge in Lauman's Brick Yard.

The day the first train pulled into Hummelstown was a great day in the history of the town. Nearly every resident of the town was assembled along the track from Hanover Street to Railroad Street, to see the iron horse. A group of citizens from the town, headed by Dr. Staley acted as a reception committee to the railroad officials and on the return journey to Lebanon, they received a free ride, being envied very much by those left behind. The locomotive used wood for fuel and large supplies of wood were kept at the station in the town. The Pay Car that was in use in those days was a single car and locomotive combined, called the aerial, and every time it stopped for the men to receive their pay or for any other reason, the crew had to get out and use a crow-bar before they were able to start, much to the amusement of any bystander along the right of way.

A branch line known as the Middletown & Hummelstown Railroad connecting the Lebanon Valley branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad lines at Hummelstown with the Pennsylvania system at Middletown was completed in 1891.

With the rise of the great industrial community at Hershey, three miles to our east, came the question of adequate street railway or "trolley systems," not only between our Borough and Hershey, but also between Hummelstown and Harrisburg.

Negotiations were entered into by local authorities with both interests. As a result the first "street car" operated by the then Hummelstown & Campbelltown Street Railway Company, now the Hershey Transit Company, connecting Hummelstown with Hershey and Palmyra by one route, and Campbelltown and Lebanon by another, entered Hummelstown in the evening of October 15, 1904. The first car operated by the Central Pennsylvania Traction Company, now the Harrisburg Railways Company, connecting Hummelstown with Harrisburg, entered Hummelstown on Monday morning December 18, 1905. By arrangement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Borough authorities, and the Harrisburg Railways Company, bus service was substituted for the electrical line. The last electric car on the Harrisburg line entered Hummelstown on February 10, 1937.

Hummelstown National Bank



Mr. and Mrs. John J. Nissley 1856—Hummelstown, Pa.—1906

● In 1868 a number of the business men of Derry Township, feeling that the community was in need of more adequate facilities for the proper conduct of business, met and organized the Hummelstown Bank, with headquarters in the brick building opposite the United Brethren Church, and now occupied as a barber shop.

The Hummelstown Bank started business in that year with a capital of $25,000.00, and faithfully served this community until 1882.

The first directors of the Hummelstown

Bank were George T. Hummel, Abner Rutherford, Jacob Eberly, Dr. Jacob Shope, Christian Landis, Joseph Farnsler, Martin Early, John H. Balsbaugh and John M. Shenk. Col. Geo. T. Hummel was elected President, and John J. Nissley, Cashier.

Feeling that the community would be better served by a National Bank, and realizing certain benefits would accrue through a Federal Charter, there was organized in 1882 the Hummelstown National Bank, with a capital of $50,000.00, and a paid in surplus of $10,000.00, which represented profits from the Hummelstown Bank. The Hummelstown National Bank took over the business of the Hummelstown Bank November 9, 1882.

The following were elected directors: Messrs. Abner Rutherford, Jacob Shope, John M. Shenk, John H. Balsbaugh, Isaac Mumma and John J. Nissley. The Board organized by electing Abner Rutherford, President; John J. Nissley, Cashier; C. N. Mumma, Teller.

May 11, 1926, a stock dividend of one hundred and fifty per cent was ordered, making the capital $125,000.00. The Hummelstown National Bank, was then granted fiduciary powers by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and has since been authorized to act in the capacity of executor, administrator, guardian, etc. The Bank, with a surplus of $125,000.00, in addition to the capital, has paid out a total of $404,000.00 in dividends since organization.

The following served as Presidents of the Hummelstown Bank and Hummelstown National Bank: Col. Geo. T. Hummel, Abner Rutherford, Dr. Jacob Shope, John J. Nissley, U. L. Balsbaugh, F. J. Schaffner, A. B. Shenk and F. C. Witmer; as Cashiers, John J. Nissley, J. Paul Nissley, U. L. Balsbaugh, Ralph I. Deihl, F. C. Witmer and Paul J. Lower.

The early history of these institutions owes much to the contribution of the lives of three men, John J. Nissley, John Paul Nissley and Uriah Balsbaugh. Much credit to the success and growth of these institutions must be given to John J. Nissley, who died November 21, 1915. So prominently was he connected with the institution that it is sometimes referred to as the "Nissley Bank."

To J. Paul Nissley also is a large amount of credit due. He was hampered by ill health, but he endeared himself to the community by his unselfish services to his fellowmen.

The building now occupied was erected in 1923. New fixtures have recently been installed. The present directors are: J. M. Brightbill, Chairman of the Board; Dr. M. L. Nissley, E. Z. Etter, Leroy O. Holler, Rev. Thomas Patrick and F. C. Witmer. F. C. Witmer is President and Trust Officer, Paul J. Lower is Cashier, and R. E. Gruber is Teller and Assistant Trust Officer.

The Farmers' Bank of Hummelstown

● The Farmers' Bank of Hummelstown was organized March 31, 1885 with Christian Hoffer as president, Dr. W. C. Baker as vice-president, and Dr. Thomas G. Fox as cashier, and a representative board of directors. These men, through their friendship, influence and ability, founded a substantial bank which has served the community for a period of fifty-two years.

Christian Hoffer resigned and was succeeded by John H. Backenstoe as president, April 10, 1893, and served until his death in 1902 when he was succeeded by Allen K. Walton, the present incumbent.

Dr. W. C. Baker continued in his office as vice-president, active and much interested up to the time of his final illness, dying in April 1926, when he was succeeded by the present vice-president, Richard B. Earnest.

The first cashier, Dr. Thomas G. Fox, resigned and retired from active business in 1892 but up to his death was a firm friend of the bank. On June 7, 1892 he was succeeded by William H. Ulrich as cashier, who served until his death in March 1912 and he in turn was succeeded by Harry M. Horst who served until his death, August 26, 1934. He was succeeded by Chester M. Ebersole, the present cashier.

The present employes of the bank are Paul Deimler, Teller; Mary Jacobs, Clerk, and Dorothy Gahring, clerk and stenographer, who are all competent, and known for their uniform courtesy to patrons.

This bank has always tried to serve the community faithfully, and has been very fortunate in having many loyal friends and patrons who are appreciated by the management.

Industry

Our Borough in the true sense of the word has never been an industrial community. Since the establishment of the famous arms factory in Hummelstown, during the Revolutionary War, the community has had the usual run of small town hopes and activities.

The following industries each had their day:—the making of iron, the brewing of beer, the manufacturing of bricks and pottery, cigars, cigar boxes, furniture, wagons, gloves, stockings, shirts, shoes, the weaving of silk and carpets, the canning of vegetables, the tanning of leather, the burning of lime, and the quarrying of brownstone. None of these institutions continued to exist, although many of them were successful during their period of operation; and at least one, the Hummelstown Brownstone Company, a history of which is given in a separate article was nationally famous.

We have, however, the active and flourishing Press Dress Company; J. M. Brightbill, Inc., an article on the founder of which appears herein; and the Union Quarries Corporation, actively operating in the community and employing a large number of local residents.

The physical location of the town is of tremendous importance in this connection. At about the turn of the century the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company developed the Rutherford Yards, three miles west of Hummelstown, into the major railroad yard of their system. As a consequence thereof hundreds of artisans employed in the yard preferred Hummelstown "A pleasant place to live," to the immediate proximity of the yards.

Of equal or greater importance, at about the same time M. S. Hershey, the chocolate magnate, moved his new industry to the location of his birth, at a point which is now known as Hershey, three miles east of Hummelstown. Mr. Hershey's enterprise developed beyond all expectations, except perhaps his own far-seeing vision, and utterly remade the western part of the Lebanon Valley. Nearly 500 of our residents are at present employed by the Hershey interests.

These two industrial centers have meant more than can possibly be here stated to the happiness and prosperity of our Borough.

Each community has of necessity, what may be termed, personal business enterprises. If there is one thing of which Hummelstown may be justly proud it is the nature of such activities. Our local publication, *The Hummelstown Sun,* published since December 1, 1871, is a more than usual outstanding periodical. The wholehearted cooperation of the present owners and publishers have, to an enormous extent, made this celebration possible. Our two banks, concerning which separate articles have been written, have, by their sympathetic understanding with the local people for generations, enabled the Borough to successfully survive depression after depression. The retail merchants in town have made unnecessary shopping elsewhere by our citizens, and have uniformly joined in making Hummelstown "a pleasant place to live."

Brownstone Industry

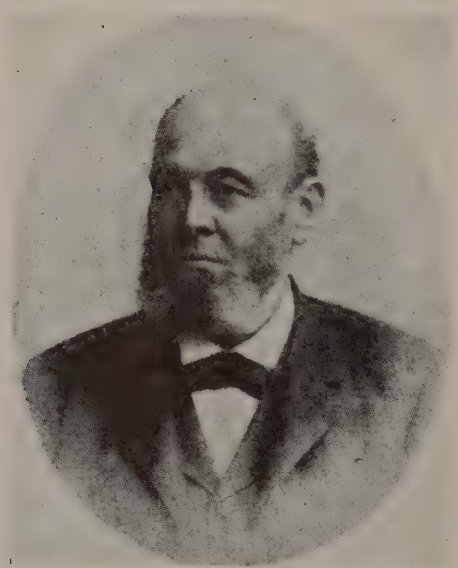
In speaking of the industries in and about Hummelstown, it would not be proper to overlook the Brownstone industry which was very large during the days of the operation of the quarries. Quoting largely from a booklet entitled *The Building Materials of Pennsylvania,* written in 1896 by Thomas C. Hopkins of the Pennsylvania State College, the Hummelstown Brownstone was quarried in the South Mountain ridge about two-and-a-half miles south of Hummelstown. It is noted that Brownstone is found in this ridge running from the Delaware River, across the State, and into Maryland, but no other large deposit has been worked.

There were several attempts made by individuals, or corporations, to open quarries in this ridge adjacent to Hummelstown, all of which either went out of business or were absorbed by the Hummelstown Brownstone Company, which quarries were operated for commercial purposes from 1860 until 1929.

The first regular quarry opened, in this region, was located on what was known as the Berst property. The farm house near the quarry, built entirely of this stone, was erected in 1800;

the cornerstone bearing that date. Stone from this mountain ridge was also used locally for tombstones and there are some in the old Berst burial lot dating back to the earliest 1700s, which are in excellent condition. It is said that stone was quarried on this property to enlarge the locks on the Union Canal as early as 1853 and a little later used for bridges and culverts on the Lebanon Valley Railroad which was built in the 1850s, and it might be said that this output was used for local purposes.

In 1860, Henry Brown, who was in the cut stone business in Harrisburg, Pa., began taking out stone for various building purposes in and around Harrisburg. Some years later, about 1866, a saw mill was built in Hummelstown where the stone was prepared for shipment to various cities. Philadelphia, and our eastern Pennsylvania towns such as Lancaster, Reading, Pottsville, etc., all obtained stone from this quarry.



ALLEN WALTON

In the Fall of 1867, the management of the corporation was taken over by Allen Walton of Philadelphia, who later organized the Hummelstown Brownstone Company, and under whose management the output was considerably increased, and the stone was successfully introduced and marketed particularly in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The business was adversely affected by the panic of 1873 and the then stockholders were unwilling to increase their investment and the business had greatly fallen off during the panic, and, for some years thereafter, was very quiet. In 1881 Allen Walton acquired the entire industry, real and personal, and later incorporated the Hummelstown Brownstone Company under which name the quarries operated until closed. From that time on the Hummelstown stone business was increased, and the market expanded, and became more favorably known in many new markets. For instance, stone was first shipped to Washington, D. C., and used for the trimmings of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a United States Government building, and business continued so to increase in Washington that, at a later period, as much as four hundred carloads of stone were used there during one year.

Later, in 1882 and thereafter, shipments were made to New York City; the first building there being one for the Standard Oil Company. Shipments were also made westward to Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind. In this latter place, this stone was used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in building their very large Union Station which stands there today. Shipments had also been made to a number of southern states, and as far south as Florida where the stone was used as trimmings in the erection of the Orlando County Court House and later used in the construction of the Stetson University, and for a YMCA building at St. Petersburg.

In 1886, Allen Walton built a railroad connecting the quarries to the P. & R. Railroad at Brownstone Station. A large mill was built at the quarries to take the place of the one in Hummelstown. With the building of this railroad, business was largely increased and shipments continued to be made to all of the markets heretofore acquired, and in larger quantities. At one time there were in the neighborhood of six hundred men employed in these quarries whose capacity, with respect to the quantity of stone, was practically unlimited and every demand made, regardless of size or quantity, was successfully quarried and shipped.

The quality of the stone was above criticism

as to durability and was a very practical stone for any building purpose. It was unfortunate for this industry that during the war all building excepting that for war purposes was practically suspended and the output and sales dropped to about twenty per cent of normal. After the war, the exceedingly high cost of building necessitated architects to cast their eyes about for very cheap building materials otherwise it was practically impossible to do any building.

At this time artificial stone, a concrete composition, was turned out in large quantities and the young architects coming out of the universities were educated to the use of these materials and light stone, and it became very difficult to market Brownstone; so much so that it became necessary to abandon the quarries in 1929, which was very unfortunate for the owners of the property as well as the community, many of whom had found employment in these quarries and, doubtless, the extensive payrolls of this company were missed by the town.

As to the future, no one at present can say whether or not it will ever be practical to again operate these quarries. Beyond question the Hummelstown Brownstone Company, in the operating of these quarries, did more to put Hummelstown on the map and bring it to the notice of the colleges and universities (where samples are in their exhibits), and the people of at least all of the eastern states. In traveling, and stating that you are from Hummelstown, most well-informed persons will immediately reply, "Oh, yes, that is where the Hummelstown Brownstone came from!" so that the prominence of the town was greatly enhanced through this production.

Early Notables

● Alexander Ramsey was born near Hummelstown, the son of a blacksmith. He attended Lafayette College for several years; he was territorial Governor of Minnesota, and the first Governor of Minnesota when the Territory became a State; United States Senator and Secretary of War. He had a great career.

"Lindley Murray, who may be justly called the 'Father of English Grammar' was born in Lancaster County, 1745, at Swatara, in a part of the county that was carved out to form Dauphin County. His 'Grammar of the English Language,' published in 1795, became the standard authority and is the basis of all the grammars that have since been published, and his 'English Reader' and 'English Spelling Book' were popular through several generations."*

"The People Who Made Lancaster County." An address by Walter M. Franklin, before the Lancaster County Historical Society 1897.

*Lindley Murray, together with his sister of Murray Hill, N. Y., are credited with having helped to detain the British after the disastrous New York Campaign in order that Washington and his forces might escape.

The Will of Frederick Hummel

● Frederick Hummell Aprill the 8th Anno 1779 Derry Township Lancaster County This is my Last Will and Testament as it shall be kap efter my Dath and shall be unbrok and unaltered first my wife shull have her beth and beth state and necessary for one bett (second) the Children bett stste and nessassarys to said bett 3 ly her Chist and neccessarys belonging to it in Close Linen and Linen Cloth shall be praisct and sold (4ly) one Iron Pot (5ly) one fire holl (6ly) one Table 7ly two blue chears one Tow Traff 9ly Two Pewter Dishes one deeb one and one flat one 10 ly six plates four pewter ones and two chimney plates 11 ly six pewter spoons Two Iron Letles one Cow of her Chois four sheep one spinning wheel one Water Bucket one Washen Tup the half of the Big house for her dwelling or else the other house where the spinn Tobacco for er dwelling the half of the garten and the third income of the plantation so long she keeps a widow but if she marries she shall have nothing and shall goe from the place but if she will leave the place in about six months after my Dath then she shall have one hundred pounds of money Pennsylvania Currency for her abstraction and shall have nothing to do or expect from the place Vallentin my eldest son shall have in for hand Thirty pound of money of Pensilvania Currency Frederich, he shall give Deeds over the Lots where there is any vacant ones

yet if sombody Boys any at the old Right Deeds shall be given and no Deed shall be given at any New Right or surveyed by this time the ground Rents from in and out Lots from the year 1779 shall be laid out and used for David and Rosina for English sculen from 1780 for Catharina and Christian from 1781 for John and Barbara the executors and Cardiens shall take good care that it will be used such ways Rosina shall have in for hand a good Bed and Bedstate with all nessessarys belonging to it 2 ly a Table 3ly two blue chears 4ly a good Chist 5 ly a spinnen wheel 6 ly a tow traff 7 ly one Iron pot 8ly Two Pewter Dishes 9 ly four pewter plates two chimney plates 10 ly one Iron fire hohl 11 ly Two Iron lettles 12 ly one cow 13 ly two sheep and after all young and old shall be equal heirs first and last children and after this I leave my Blessing to them all and have god before you always then the Lord the great Jehova will Bless you now and forever more Amen Frederich and David shall have the Plantation and the Town, the Clock shall remain in the house the waggon one Plow Harrow and wind mill shall be left by or on the place the Little west field and four acres of Rie shall be left at the place or along with the place and two years after my Dath the plantion waggon plow harrow shall be appraised by six men frederich shall keep and use the plantion for two years and pay a reasonable Rent of it according as the Executors and Cardeen shall think fit George shall Remain and be with frederich for said two years and frederich shall give him Culen to Let him Lern English to read and write the plan or plantion in Cumberland in Green wood Township Lancaster County in uper paxton Armstrong Valley then Two places shall be left & Kep for Christian and John the House where forkeson Lives shall be appraised along with the place, the Executors shall be Chusen and be John Wunderlich and Valentin Hummel John Early shall be Cardeen God be with you N. B. the place in Cumberland County shall be sold according as the executors shull think fit in witness whereof I set my hand and seal under here

FREDERICH HUMMEL *(Seal)*

Drawn out of the will and Testament by the consent and order of Frederich Hummel for his wife Barbara 1779 first a Bed and bed state with all belongings to it or with all nessessarys the childrens bed state and necessarys to it 2 ly her clothe all and her chist one Iron pot a fir hohl a table two bule chares a Tow Traff two pewter dishes a Deep one and a flat one six plates four of pewter & two of Chimney six spoons Two Iron Lettes one Cow lefft to her chois four sheep a spinnen wheel a water bucket one wash Tup to the first of August in the year 1779 But if I die sooner my wife Barbara shall be and remain with the Children in the dwelling house and be together and then the other house shall be Repaired for her my wife Barbara to live in said house the bespoken sattel shall be paid out of the estate for my wife Further my wife Barbara shall have the third of the income from the place after my death for herself and Benefit but if she should marry again or would marry in six months after my Dath or else willingly leave the estate then it shall beside said mentioned Articles be paid out hundred pound Pensilvania Currancy out of the estate and beside it twelff bushels of weat and twelff bushels of Rie Three bushels of Indian corn and three bushels of oats or bookweat of the Estate and if she takes and receives these articles from the Executors then she shall quit all other Rights and income of the Estate.

FREDERICH HUMMEL.

ADAM DIHM
JACOB RICKER

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Lancaster, ss. :

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original will of FREDERICK HUMMELL, deceased, duly proven on July 21st, 1779, and remaining filed of record in the Register's Office of Lancaster County.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office April 27th, 1928.

DANIEL KACHEL,
Deputy Register.

Hummelstown



Main Street
Looking East
50 Years Ago



A Group of the
Oldest Residents
In Town



Main Street
Looking West
50 Years Ago

A Pleasant Place to Live

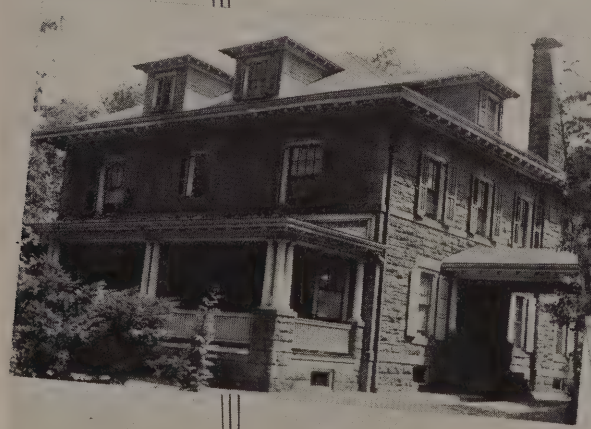


A Pleasant Place to Live













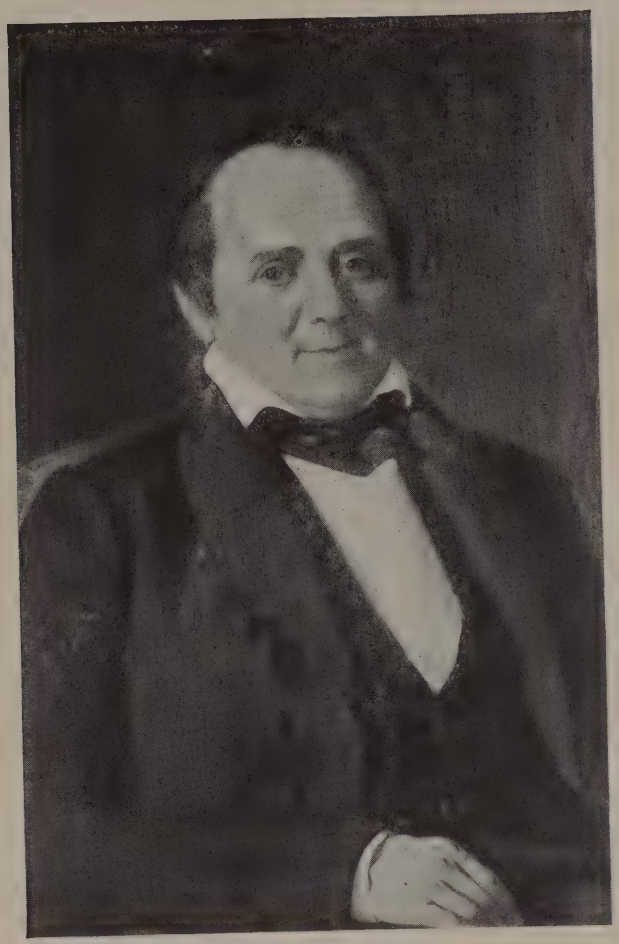
Lions Club of Hummelstown

[*Organized 1932*]

♦

The original sponsors of the

175th Anniversary Celebration



VALENTINE HUMMEL

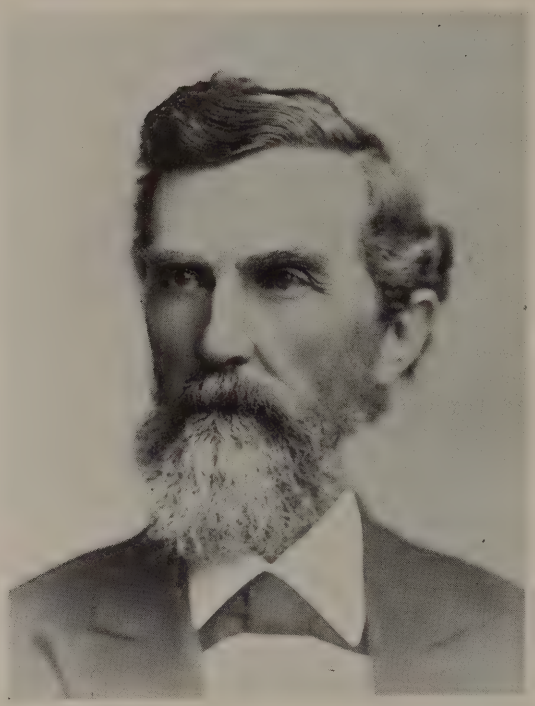
● VALENTINE HUMMEL, son of Frederick Hummel, Jr., and Regina Ricker, was born Feb. 7, 1787, in Hummelstown. The education he received was quite limited, only such as was afforded by the country schools of the time. In 1810 he moved to Harrisburg and formed a partnership with Michael Lebkicker, in merchandising, the running of saw mills, the lumber trade and purchase of land in both Harrisburg and the Cumberland side of the Susquehanna River.

He was elected a representative in the legislature from Dauphin County in 1822-23 and again in 1844. Governor Schulze appointed him an Associate Judge of the County on Nov. 12, 1827, a position he resigned March 20, 1837. For many years he was connected with the Harrisburg National Bank. It is interesting in this connection to note the influence of Judge Valentine Hummel, covering a period of more than one hundred years, in the management of the Institution.

He became a stockholder in 1824, was first elected a director and served in that capacity almost continuously until the time of his death in 1870. Mr. William M. Kerr, President from 1854 to 1864, was married to Judge Hummel's daughter; another son-inlaw, Mr. Jacob S. Haldeman, succeeded Mr. Kerr as President, and Judge Hummel because of conditions existing at the time, assumed the position himself in 1868, and continued in it until his death.

He was succeeded by Dr. George W. Reily, who had married his grand-daughter, and who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Edward Bailey, who had married a great granddaughter, and Mr. Bailey was succeeded by George W. Reily, Jr., who is Judge Hummel's great grandson, while George R. Bailey a Vice-President, is a great, great grandson.

Compliments of The Harrisburg National Bank and The Harrisburg Trust Company



THOMAS G. FOX

● THOMAS GEORGE FOX, M.D., son of George and Elizabeth (Eshenauer) Fox, was born in Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1827 and died June 18, 1914. Until fourteen years of age he attended the town schools, and going thence to Harrisburg where he followed the printing trade for four years with the *Harrisburg Telegraph*. Following this, he was employed in the Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, for two years.

Having chosen the medical profession, he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College with honors in 1852.

Dr. Fox established himself in practice at Hummelstown where he was the leading physician for many years and retired from active practice in 1873.

While practicing medicine, he had many patients afflicted with lung trouble (now known as tuberculosis) and advocated and suggested to them that they live out in the open, build up their bodies with milk and eggs, and take plenty of rest.

He was a member of the State Legislature in 1861-1863; and in 1873 was elected Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Dauphin County, to which offices he was re-elected. He was also President of the Dauphin County Board of Prison Inspectors and served as a School Director for many years. He was President of the Farmers Bank of Hummelstown. He was a prominent figure in the political circles of Dauphin County.



L. WEBSTER FOX, M. D.

● L. WEBSTER FOX, M.D., eldest son of Dr. Thomas G. Fox and Diana (Hershey) Fox, was born at Hummelstown, March 19, 1853 and died in Philadelphia, June 4, 1931. His grave is in the Hummelstown Cemetery.

He taught in the public schools of Conewago Township and attended Millersville State Normal School prior thereto. He received his medical education at Philadelphia, graduating from Jefferson Medical College.

He spent several years in Europe in specialized study of the diseases of the eye. He opened an office in Philadelphia where he gained a world wide reputation as an "Eye Specialist." He also was professor of Opthamology at the Medico-Chirurigical College, and of the post-graduate staff of the School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

His greatest contribution to his profession was his successful treatment of "Trachoma," a disease of the eye peculiar to and most prevalent among the Indians of the United States.

JUDGE JOHN E. FOX

● JUDGE JOHN E. FOX, son of Dr. Thomas George Fox and Diana (Hershey) Fox, was born in Hummelstown, November 27, 1860. His early school training was received in his native town and at the Millersville State Normal School.

He graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania in 1885, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For many years he has been a trustee of said college.

He studied law with the firm of Weiss & Gilbert, eminent attorneys of Harrisburg and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar as a practicing attorney in the year 1888.

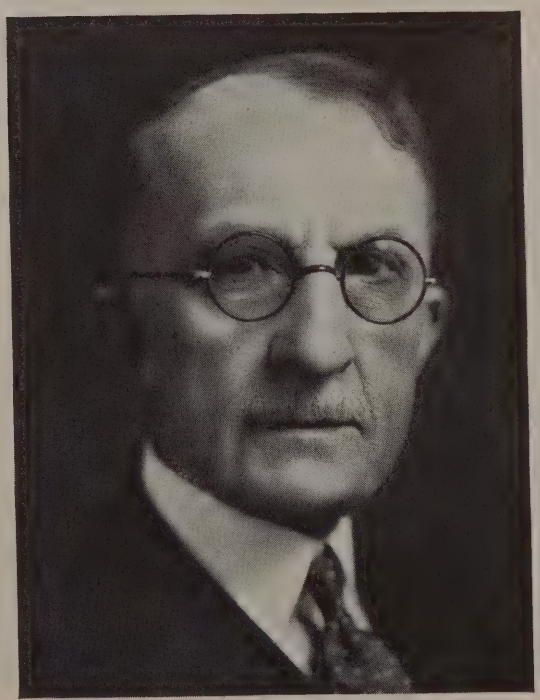
In 1900 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Senate where he served for twelve consecutive years representing the County of Dauphin.

In 1910 he received into partnership John R. Geyer, the firm becoming known as Fox & Geyer, and attaining the status of one of the leading combinations of legal practitioners in the State of Pennsylvania.

He continued to practice law until 1921, then he accepted an appointment as additional lower judge of the several Courts of Dauphin County.

He was a former President of the Mechanics Trust Company, a director of the Harrisburg Trust Company, the Bell Telephone Company and the Pennsylvania Telephone Company. He is an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce of Harrisburg and was a former president and now a director of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Judge is a conspicuous example of the man who wins and holds the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens by strictly following the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity in private and public life, in the practice of his noble profession, and in the preservation of the high traditions and maintenance of the dignity of the Courts.





JOSEPH M. BRIGHTBILL

JOSEPH M. BRIGHTBILL has been a leader in the business, civic and religious life of Hummelstown for more than forty years. He heads the Lumber Yard bearing his name and which is the oldest business in the town operating under original management.

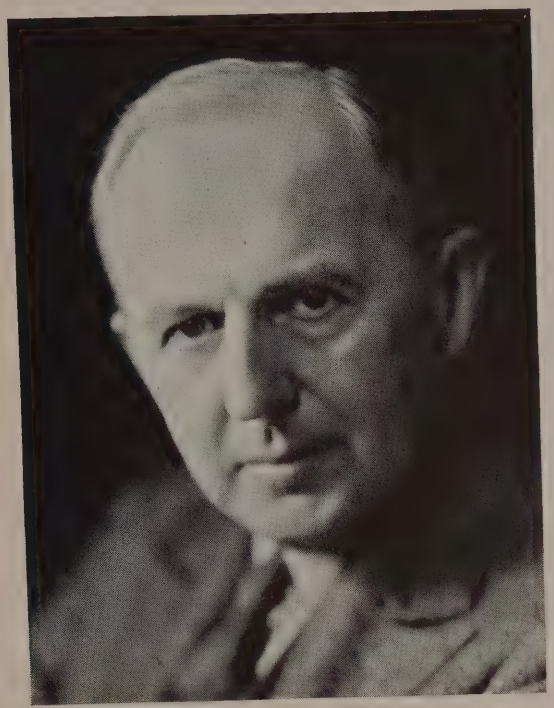
Mr. Brightbill, son of David and Mary Buck Brightbill, was born in West Hanover Township. When sixteen years old he spent the first of three summers as a student at Millersville Normal School. For five winters he taught school. After his first summer at Normal School he returned to teach his schoolmates of the previous winter, and followed with one winter there and three winters in the Schools of Elizabethtown.

At Elizabethtown Mr. Brightbill began his business career. He served evenings and Saturdays as clerk in a general store. In 1891 he left teaching and began working in lumber yards. After five years of work in lumber yards in Hummelstown and Middletown, he opened up his own yard at its present location. The business grew and prospered, and now has branches in Harrisburg and Elizabethtown.

Mr. Brightbill's influence as a businessman spread. For nine years he served as director of The Middle Atlantic Lumbermen's Association. He has served his industry on many State wide committees.

Locally he has been active in affairs affecting the business and civic life of the community. He has served on the Borough Council. He is a director and chairman of The Board of The Hummelstown National Bank and President of The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hummelstown. He headed and was active in The Board of Trade during its existence. He was an organizer of The Chamber of Commerce. He has been a lifelong member of The Reformed Church and served his church as Trustee, Deacon and has been Elder for more than twenty years. He served on the committee in charge of building the present church building.

In 1892 Mr. Brightbill married Mary E. Cassel, daughter of Christian and Catherine Runyon Cassel. There were born to this union two sons, who are now associated with their father in his business and one daughter, now living in Chestertown, Maryland.



Copyright by Harris & Ewing

WILLIAM H. EARNEST

● William H. Earnest, Harrisburg, Pa., born at Jonestown, Pa., lived in Hummelstown from 1878 to September, 1917.

Graduated—

Hummelstown High School, 1892.

Bloomfield Academy, New Bloomfield, 1893.

Lafayette College, 1897.

Attorney-at-law, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dauphin County Solicitor, 1920-1925.

State Senator from Dauphin County, 1924-1932.

Warrant Master, Brownstone Lodge, F. & A. M. No. 666.

S. C. STECHER

● S. C. Stecher, Grandson of Rev. H. G. Stecher, Pastor of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church from 1830 to 1854.

Attended Hummelstown Schools.

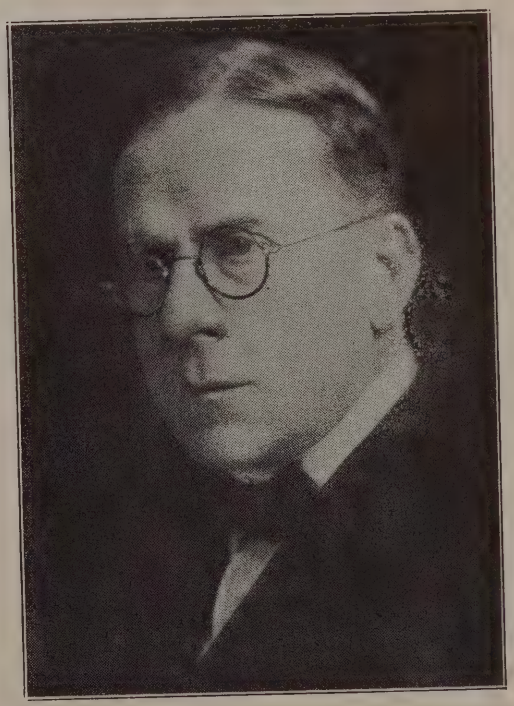
Started Banking career with Farmers Bank of Hummelstown.

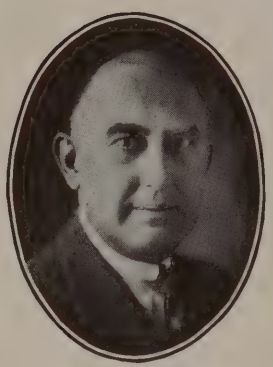
Elected Secretary and Treasurer of Hershey Trust Co. in 1905, now Vice-President.

1925 elected first Cashier and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Hershey National Bank.

Secretary and Member of the Board of Managers of the Hershey Industrial School.

Secretary and a member of the Board of Managers of the M. S. Hershey Foundation.





CAMERON L. BAER

• CAMERON L. BAER, son of the late Andrew J. and Rebecca A. Baer, born 1876, in Hummelstown; attended Hummelstown Schools. Moved to Harrisburg at age of 17. April 1898 entered Spanish-American War. Served through Porto Rico campaign with Pennsylvania Volunteers Cavalry (Governor's Troop.)

Vice-President and Treasurer of United Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.

FRANK D. BUSER

• FRANK D. BUSER, born Hummelstown, Pa., educated in Public Schools of Hummelstown, Harrisburg Academy, Mercersburg Academy, Franklin & Marshall College. Special Course, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

For over 30 years in the insurance business in Philadelphia.

Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Former member, Executive Committee, and Secretary, National Association of Life Underwriters.

Former President, Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters; Chairman for many years, Law and Legislation Committee.

Vice-President, The Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania.

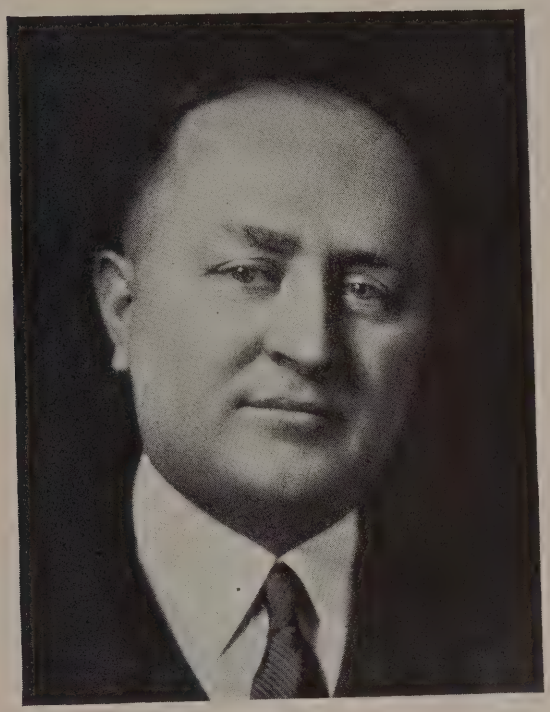
First Worshipful Master, Henderson Lodge No. 661, F. & A. M., Philadelphia.

Trustee in Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania.

Member, Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution.

Member, Manufacturers and Bankers Club, and Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia.





NORMAN W. CASSEL

● Norman W. Cassel, born in East Hanover Township, moved to Hummelstown in 1899, moved to Harrisburg 1920. Former Secretary Hummelstown Silver Cornet Band. Attended Hummelstown Schools, Harrisburg Business College. In 1904 started employment with Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Co., now Harrisburg Steel Corp. Now Vice-President and Secretary of the corporation.

RUSSELL S. HUMMEL

● Russell S. Hummel, descendant of the founder.

Hummelstown High School, Class of 1909.

Penn State 1914.

Member of the Hummelstown High School Alumnae Association.

Member of the Richmond, Va. Branch of Penn State Alumnae Association.

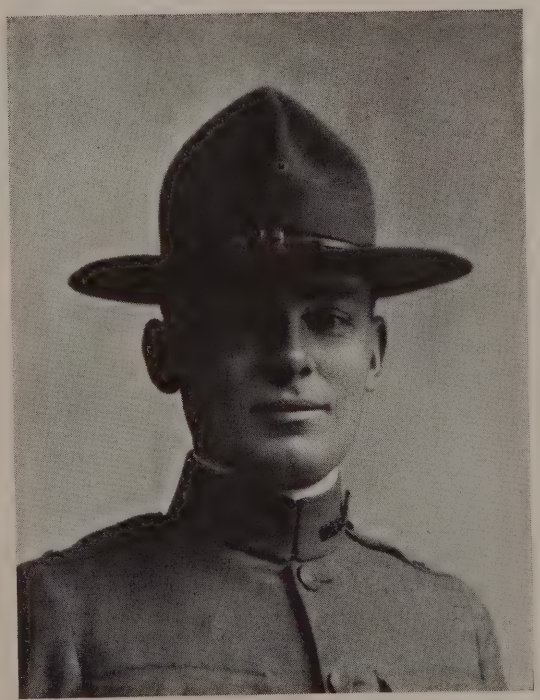
Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Member of the Central Virginia Engineers Club.

Vice-President and Director of Allen J. Saville, Inc., Engineers.

Deputy Works Progress Administrator for Virginia.

Veteran of the World War.



[Founded 1885]

The FARMERS BANK OF HUMMELSTOWN

This bank has tried to be of real service to the community for a period of fifty-two years and wishes to continue to be of service. It will always endeavor to diligently and carefully care for the interests of those who seek information and place their accounts with it.

It has had the loyal support of its stockholders and depositors.

Member of The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Directors

David M. Book
Richard B. Earnest, *Vice-Pres.*
Robert T. Fox
Victor J. Hetrick
Henry F. Holler
John W. Horn, M. D.
Allen K. Walton, *Pres.*
Samuel T. Witmer, *Secy.*

Chester M. Ebersole, *Cashier*
Paul E. Deimler, *Teller*
Mary B. Jacobs, *Bookkeeper*
Dorothy I. Gahring, *Stenographer*

WE have served this community for thirty-four years and we still think it is a *darned good* community.



E. Z. ETTER

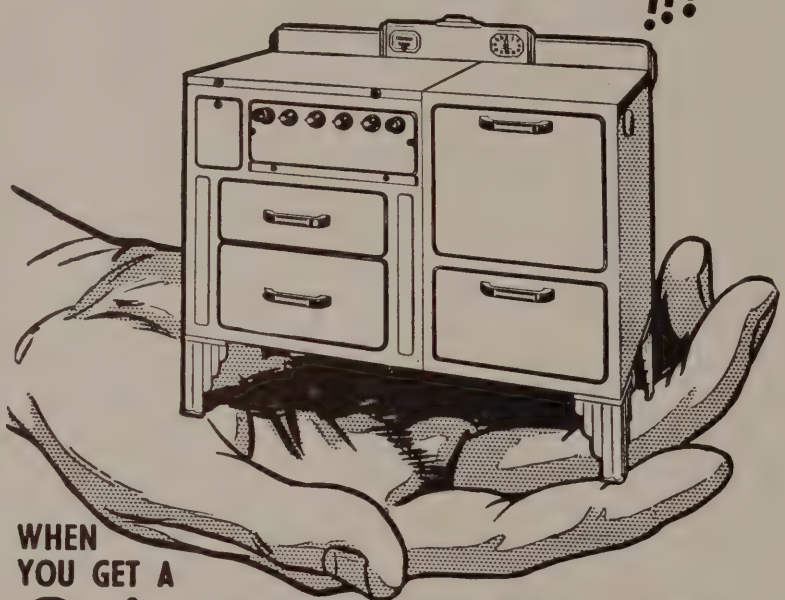
General Merchandise

★ GAS COOKING CONVENIENCE!

★ UNSURPASSED ECONOMY!

★ BETTER COOKED FOODS!

IN THE PALM OF YOUR HAND!!!



WHEN YOU GET A

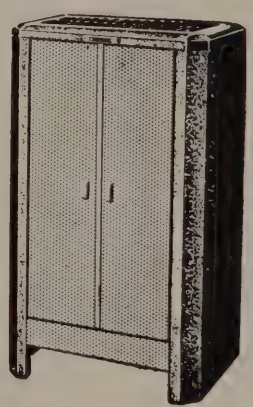
Coleman SAFETY Range

INSTANT GAS FROM GASOLINE

The day you get a Coleman Range your cooking problem is solved. It will bring Better Cooked Foods . . . save money . . save work, and make cooking a new joy!

Come in and let us show you.

We offer to our trade a new Coleman oil-burning, circulating Heater, during the gala celebration of Hummelstown's 175th Birthday.



A $69 Heater for only $49.

See our Coleman display of lamps, lanterns, and camp stoves.

E. B. SMITH

HARDWARE "HUSTLERS"

Exclusive Coleman Dealer

22 East Main Street HUMMELSTOWN, PA.

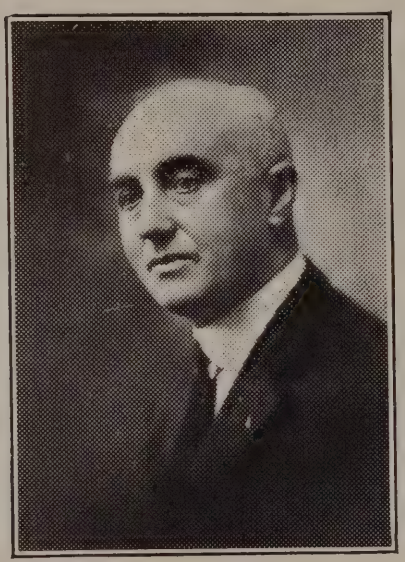
WARNER MOTORS

DESOTO - PLYMOUTH

Sales and Service

HARRISBURG
HUMMELSTOWN

Sincere Congratulations



I. H. DOUTRICH

Kind Greetings — Best Wishes

100 Years of Service

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It is further dedicated to the following Directors who served during the sixty-nine years of its existence, viz:

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